THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 141. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

OBITUARY.

AGUSTIN G. de YTURBIDE.

The Funeral Services at St. John's (R. C.) Church, This Morning, Etc.

Agustin G. de Yturbide, eldest son of the Liberator of Mexico, in the 59th year of his age, died at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, the 11th instant. Immediately after his return from the continent of Europe, he was taken ill on the 13th of November last with a severe attack of what is known as "Bright's" disease of the bladder and kidneys, which proved fatal on the 11th instant. The body was immediately forwarded to this city for interment. The funeral services were held at St. John's Church, (Rev. Father Riley), on Thirteenth street, below Market. In consequence of being preceded by another funeral service, and also the lateness of the hour (half-past eleven), requiem mass was not performed, but the ceremony was that of the usual funeral services. After church service, the body was lowered into the family vault, No. 9 of the church, where are laid the bodies of his mother, sister, and brother.

Biographical Sketch of Don Agustin G. de Yturbide and His Family.

On Tuesday evening, at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York city, died Don Agustin G. de Yturbide, son of Yturbide Primero, Emperor of Mexico. He arrived there from Paris only about two weeks ago, and was conveyed to the hotel while suffering acutely from the disease which finally terminated his life—Bright's disease of the kidneys. His remains were taken to Philadelphia by his brother, Don Angel de Yturbide, and the funeral took place here on Wednesday.

Don Agustin was slightly deformed in his person, but, differing from the majority of those who are affected in this manner, was a genial, open-hearted man. He was strongly addicted to many of the characteristic Mexican customs, including a free use both of *meycal* and *monte*. He was possessed of a large amount of natural wit, and was a popular favorite in Mexico. This is proved by the way in which a speech of his illustrating the maxim, "*In vino veritas*," was received by the populace at the opera house in the City of Mexico, only a year and a half or two years ago.

Maximilian had ordered all the theatres to be thrown open freely to the public on the night of the *fete* day of the Emperor Yturbide. Late in the evening, Don Agustin and a party of friends entered the imperial box at the opera house. They had all been dining quite liberally, and Don Agustin was in a condition to speak his mind recklessly. He was soon recognized by the people, who cried out, "Don Agustin, a speech; a speech!" In spite of the remonstrances of his friends, Don Agustin arose, and made his way to the front of the box. Placing himself where he could see and be seen by all, and silence being gained, he thus addressed his countrymen:—

"Mexicans! you want a speech from me, eh? Well, you shall have one. You want me to speak as the son of the liberator of Mexico, the immorial Yturbide. Well, he was your chosen Emperor; he was the only honest man in Mexico, and so you shot him! In doing so you acted like the parcel of robbers and assassins that you always were and always will be!"

Whether the truth of the flattering remarks was felt by the audience, or whether they were in too good humor to be irritated by them, is not known; but the speech was received with a storm of applause and outbursts of laughter, under cover of which Don Agustin was carried off by his friends.

His father, Agustin de Yturbide, Emperor of Mexico, was born in Valladolid de Michoacan in 1784, and executed in Padilla, July 19, 1824. At an early age he entered the militia of his native province, and in 1810 became a lieutenant in the regular army. In the same year the revolution projected by Don Miguel Hidalgo, curate of Dolores, broke out, and Yturbide was offered the rank of lieutenant-general by the insurgents, if he would join them. He refused the offer, and so exerted himself in quelling the rebellion that he was made commander of the provinces of Guanajuato and Valladolid, as well as of the Army of the North. About this time he was accused by some royalists of want of fidelity to the cause, and, although he was acquitted of the charge by the Viceroys Calleja and Apodaca, he was so disgusted that he resigned. He subsequently accepted the command of an army, and marched with it to Acapulco in 1810. He there matured a plan for emancipating Mexico from Spain, securing the independence of his country, and extending freedom to all orders of people. It is known as the "Iguala Plan," as it was first promulgated from a place of that name. It was eminently and entirely successful. In the account of his political life by himself, he says of it:—"Without bloodshed, conflagrations, robberies, or depredations, nay, without even a misfortune, a single sigh, or a tear, my country was rendered happy, and from a colony transformed into a great, independent empire." He acted most generously towards all who did not wish to support him, and this led many to think that he was acting in concert with the royal troops. He then continued his march to Queretaro, and was joined by Guadalupe Victoria, a devoted friend of liberty. Meanwhile the Viceroy-General, Don Juan O'Donoju, arrived from Spain, and finding the whole country with Yturbide, concluded a treaty with him at Cordova, August 24, 1821, acceding to the plan of Iguala. By this treaty the gates of the capital were opened to Yturbide, and on the 27th of September he entered the City of Mexico. On the same day the junta spoken of in the "plan" was formed, and he entered upon his official duties. But the new Government did not prosper. Yturbide complained that the representation was not fairly distributed, and the Congress thought that he was endeavoring to take too much power into his own hands. Towards April, 1822, symptoms of an approaching anarchy became apparent. On the night of May 18, the people and garrison of Mexico simultaneously proclaimed Yturbide Emperor.

He says, "Long live Agustin the First was the universal cry that astonished and appalled me. He drew up a proclamation, which was circulated in the morning, showing what steps should be taken and what should be done. The regency and the army gave in their adhesion, and he received seventy-four out of ninety-four votes of the Congress. On the 30th of October he dissolved the Congress and established a junta. After a short time various revolutions broke out, and Santa Anna and Echavari formed a union to re-establish the Congress dissolved by Yturbide. Defection now became general among the officers of the army and in the provinces. Yturbide finding his cause hopeless, called Congress together, and on March 26, 1823, tendered his resignation, and requested permission to leave the country. This was granted him, and he was also allowed an annual pension of $25,000. The stipulation was made that he should forever reside abroad, and provision was made for his family in case of his death. On May 11, 1823, he embarked for Leghorn, where he resided for several months. From Italy he went to England, and on May 11, 1824, sailed for Mexico, with the view of recovering his lost empire. The Mexican Government having been apprised of his leaving Italy, suspected his intentions, and passed a decree proscribing him as a traitor, and declaring that the mere fact of his landing in the country should render him a public enemy. July 14 he landed near the Fort of Soto la Marina, and having made application to General Garya for passports, was arrested and conducted to Padilla. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon, having confessed himself, he was led to the place of execution. After he had spoken a few words to the assembled crowd, the order to fire was given, and he fell dead instantly. His pension was continued to his widow, on condition that she would reside either in Colombia or in the United States. She chose the latter, and has lived in this city, where her children have been educated.

The Emperor left a large family. Don Filipe distinguished himself in the American army during the war with Mexico. Don Angel married a lady of Georgetown, D. C., and is the father of a boy now about five years old, who was transferred by his parents to the Emperor Maximilian, with the expectation that he would one day be Emperor of Mexico, Maximilian having no children of his own. The eldest daughter of the Emperor Agustin, a lady of great intelligence and most estimable character, remains with her little nephew at Mexico. She is recognized by Maximilian as the Princess Imperial, under which title she enjoys at the Mexican Court a precedence next after the Emperor and Empress.

ENGLAND.

A Series of Fatal Colliery Explosions in Yorkshire—Over Three Hundred Persons Killed at the Oaks Pit, Barnsley—Melancholy and Exciting Scenes.

BARNSLEY (ST. MARY), YORK COUNTY, WEST RIDING, December 12, P. M.—One of the most fearful and fatal mine-shaft explosions which has ever taken place in the coal districts of England occurred at the Oaks Colliery, near this town, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of to-day.

The scene of the fatal casualty is the most extensive coal pit in the district, the shaft running to a depth of two hundred and seventy yards. The works extend fully two miles under ground, and are at all times during labor hours filled with the number of hands requisite to keep up their great production, and fitted up with every necessary tackle, instruments and tools.

This morning about four hundred persons, men and boys, commenced work in the pit at the usual hour, and went on until near the hour of 1 o'clock, when a terrific explosion, supposed of fire damp, took place, and it is at present considered that all of them have perished. The persons employed above ground, with almost all the hands working in the glass factories, foundries, needle and iron rolling works, with the citizens and shopkeepers of the town, rushed to the mouth of the pit immediately after they heard of the disaster. Exploring parties were formed, and a number of men descended the shaft.

BARNSLEY, 9 o'clock P. M.—Every aid possible under the circumstances is being rendered at the scene of the explosion. The exploring party report that they have counted as many as thirty-eight dead bodies lying within a space of fifty yards. Some few persons have been brought out alive, notwithstanding the first fear that all had perished. Among them are a few of the engineers, who are terribly mutilated. They indicate that the catastrophe happened from the usual cause of a foul air explosion.

The men add that there are no more persons alive in the workings. If this be so, over three hundred persons lie dead in the recesses of the pit. Very great excitement exists. The families and friends of the deceased, coming from the town and suburbs, have been waiting all day at the scene of the fatality, and refuse to leave. An accident almost similar in its cause and consequences occurred in the same pit about twenty years ago, when seventy three persons perished.

A Second Explosion—Many of the Volunteers Supposed to be Killed.

BARNSLEY, December 13.—Another explosion has taken place in the same Oaks colliery pit. It happened at nine o'clock this morning, and while the men were employed in drawing up the dead bodies of those killed yesterday. Eighty bodies had been taken out when the second disaster took place. At this time there were several officials and volunteers down the shaft, engaged in the humane work, and it is feared very much that they have perished also. The melancholy scenes of yesterday are in consequence renewed.

LATER.—Some of the volunteers referred to above have been taken out alive; but about thirty persons have been killed by the second calamity. About three hundred dead bodies have been taken up.

An Explosion in Stafford.

LONDON, December 13—Evening.—Another terrible explosion has taken place in a colliery in Stafford, attended with great loss of life.

Mysterious Absence of Louis Fox, the Billiard Player.

From the Rochester Democrat, 12th.

Apprehensions are felt by the family and friends of Mr. Louis Fox, the distinguished billiard player, of this city, as to his safety. He has not been seen or heard from since Tuesday forenoon of last week, when he left his residence on North Clinton street, apparently in his usual health and spirits. A few minutes later he was met by Mrs. C. A. Kellogg at the west end of Andrew Street Bridge, and that is the last that is known of his movements. For two or three days it was supposed that he might have gone to New York. He had been talking of visiting that city, but as he took no baggage or change of clothing it was supposed that his absence could not be protracted beyond a day or two. Eight days have now elapsed without bringing any tidings of him, and it seems to us that the alarm of his family is fully justified by the circumstances, especially as his most intimate acquaintances in New York and other cities say, in reply to telegrams, that they have not seen or heard of him.

Mr. Fox carried an umbrella in his hand when he left home, and is supposed to have had about one hundred dollars in money in his pocket.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, December 14.—The receipts and stocks of Flour continue very light, and holders are very firm in their views. There was no demand for shipment, but quite a good inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels, principally Northwestern extra family, at $10 50@12, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@13; extras at $9@10 50; superfine at $8@8 50; and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over $7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat offering; but the demand is limited and prices nominal. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 65@2 85; Southern do. at $2 90@3 15; and white at $3 20@3 30. Rye is held at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady demand at yesterday's figures. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 95c.@$1; and old do, which is very scarce, at $1 15@1 17. Oats remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels at 58c.

Cloverseed is in fair demand, with sales at $9@10 ₱ 64 lbs. Flaxseed is dull and lower. Small sales at $2 90@3. Timothy ranges from $3 25@3 75.

Whisky is selling in a small way, at $2 43 for Ohio; Pennsylvania is held at $2 36.

—The Archbishop of Canterbury has been thirty years in the ranks without publishing anything, sermon or treatise.

—A difference of opinion was followed by very high words, and in a fit of passion the chief magistrate of Muri shot his son through the head.

—The Emperor of Russia raised a loan of £6,000,000 in London at 6½, and was offered £20,000,000, but the English railways cannot borrow. Great public works are stopped for want of funds, because public confidence in English companies is shaken.

The Freedmen's Monument to Abraham Lincoln.

A model in plaster of the Freedmen's Monument to Abraham Lincoln, designed and executed by Miss Harriet Hosmer, reached this city a short time since from Rome, and in response to invitations a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the Statuary Room of the Boston Athenæum to-day to witness a private exhibition of the same. A recent letter from Miss Harriet Hosmer, addressed to James E. Yeatman, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., President of the Freedmen's Monument Association, gives the best description of the monument we believe that has ever been published. It is as follows:—

SIR:—In designing a monument to record the life and services of Abraham Lincoln, I have endeavored to express the idea that the Temple of Fame which we rear to his memory, is based upon the two great acts of his administration, viz., the *Emancipation of the Slave*, and the *Preservation of the American Union*.

Commencing, however, with his earlier history, I have represented other scenes of the President's life, in the four *bas-reliefs* which surround the lower base. In the first, his birth; his journey through the woods to his new home in Indiana; and his occupation as a builder of log-cabins, rail-splitter, flat-boatman, and farmer. In the second, as stump-speaker; as member of the Legislature; as bidding farewell to his constituents and friends at Springfield; and as taking the oath of office of President of the United States at Washington. In the third, four memorable events of the war—the bombardment of Sumter, the capture of Mobile, and of Petersburg, and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. And in the fourth, the assassination, the funeral procession, and the final interment at Springfield.

Upon the circular columns which enclose these *bas-reliefs*, and crowning the first base of the Temple, are placed four statues, representing the condition of the negro as it actually existed at different periods of the President's four years of office: first, as exposed in chains for sale; second, upon the plantation; third, as guide and assistant to our troops; and fourth, as soldier and freeman. Above these columns rises an octagonal base, four sides of which contain the inscriptions:—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN;
MARTYR-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES;
EMANCIPATION OF FOUR MILLIONS OF MEN;
PRESERVER OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

Upon this rests a circular base, forming the immediate base of the Temple, upon which is represented a *bas-relief*, composed of thirty-six female figures, hand-in-hand, symbolical of the union of the thirty-six States. Upon this rise the four columns of the Temple, supporting a cornice, upon which are inscribed the concluding words of the Emancipation Proclamation: "And upon the instrument believed to be an act of justice, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Within the Temple a statue of the dead President rests upon a sarcophagus, and the four mourning Victories, with trumpets reversed, which guard and surround the whole, record the great sorrow of the nation, stricken down at the moment of proclaiming its triumphs.

It is needless to say that in so small a space but little study could be given to details. Should opportunity be afforded me of completing the design upon a larger scale, many improvements and accessories would be introduced; for instance, the historical *bas-reliefs* would contain careful portraits of individuals and places; in the circular *bas-reliefs* the characteristics of each separate State would be preserved, and the shields, affixed as architectural ornaments, would bear their appropriate coats of arms. The object thus far in my design has been merely to convey to you an idea of its general effect, and of the manner in which I should propose to illustrate the history of the great man whose life was so rich in events that it only remains for the artist to give prominence to its most brilliant passages.

With what degree of skill this has been done, I now leave for you and others to determine, and I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

H. G. HOSMER.

LEGHORN, September 15, 1866.

The model is a very beautiful one, and large enough to give an excellent idea of the appearance of the monument when completed. The prominent scenes in Mr. Lincoln's history, above alluded to by the sculptress, are finely brought out, and the whole design reflects the highest credit upon Miss Hosmer's abilities and superior judgment. It is proposed to erect the monument on the Capitol grounds at Washington, D. C. Its height will be sixty feet, with a base sixty feet square. The architectural work is to be of New England granite, and the figure, *bas-reliefs*, and ornaments of bronze. The monument will cost $250,000, and about five years will be required for its completion.

The origin of the Freedmen's Monument is explained in a letter from General T. C. H. Smith to Mr. Yeatman, in April, 1865, in which he states that a poor negro woman of Marietta, Ohio—one of those made free by President Lincoln's Proclamation—proposes that a monument to their dead friend be erected by the colored people of the United States. She handed to a person in Marietta $5 as her contribution for the purpose. Such a monument, the General writes, would have a history more grand and touching than any of which we have an account; and asks, in conclusion, if it would not be well to take up the suggestion and make it known to the freedmen?

This letter was published in the Missouri *Democrat*, and contributions to the amount of $17,000 in cash and $6000 in subscriptions were received. This money was placed in the hands of a commission, of which Mr. Yeatman was chosen President, with the request that they should take the necessary steps to procure the erection of the monument. Measures were taken to collect subscriptions in the Southern States, but soon afterwards the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was vetoed by President Johnson, which cast so deep a gloom upon the freedmen that it has not been considered advisable to push the project since. In the meantime Miss Hosmer was consulted, and conceived and designed a monument, and shipped the model to this city, where it will be exhibited privately for a few days.

The design has been adopted by the Commission, and is considered as one of the greatest achievements of modern art; and an opportunity is given to the citizens of Miss Hosmer's native State to aid the freedmen in proceeding at once to the erection of this noble monument. The ladies, especially, are invited to contribute to the fund of the Association.—*Boston Traveller, 13th.*

Theodore Tilton on Women's Rights.

OHIO, December 4, 1866.—Susan B. Anthony—My Friend:—I cannot be at the meeting. I am like a partridge; I am wandering over the prairies. But were I at Cooper Institute, I would claim the ballot for women as for men. It is said that women don't want their political rights. This may be true of some women. But the one woman whose rights I am most bound to respect is an American citizen, who wants the American citizen's ballot. While other men, therefore, may have reasons for indifference towards woman's right of suffrage, not only sound principle but gentlemanly courtesy make it my duty to break my ballot in twain, like my daily loaf, and share it equally with my wife.

I am yours truly, THEODORE TILTON.

—A bankrupt merchant returning home one night, said to his noble wife:—"My dear, I am ruined; everything we have is in the hands of the sheriff." After a few moments of silence the wife looked calmly into his face and said:—"Will the sheriff sell you? Oh, no! Will the sheriff sell me? Oh, no! Will the sheriff sell the children? Oh, no! Then do not say we have lost everything. All that is most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the results of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune if our hearts and hands are left us."

—The old pistol with which Colonel Richard M. Johnson killed the great Indian warrior Tecumseh, at the battle of Tippecanoe, was sold last week to Mr. Cloyd McGavock, by Captain John H. Allen, Auctioneer, at the sale of Mr. P. Nowlin, of this county. Colonel Johnson presented Mr. N. with the pistol shortly after the famous battle.—*Wytheville Dispatch.*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

A Gratifying Statement—Immense Receipts of the First Half of the Fiscal Year 1867—A Million Per Diem, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 14.

The receipts from internal revenue sources for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1866, up to the 12th instant, inclusive, amount to the heavy aggregate of $157,000,000. This gives an average of over $950,000 per diem for nearly six months past, or one-half of the fiscal year of 1867.

If this average should continue for the balance of the year in question, the total revenue received from this source alone, independent of customs and other sources, will reach the enormous sum of nearly $350,000,000, much greater than the aggregate for the fiscal year 1866, which amounted to $306,000,000.

The late new Tax law of July 13, 1866, was constructed upon the basis of an estimate of $275,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1867.

Financial Matters.

From sources of information usually well informed, I learn that the Treasury Department does not desire to keep down the premium of gold below forty per cent. at present. As the conversions of 7·30 notes are nearly impracticable with any less premium, the owner of 7·30 notes cannot convert at present prices without a loss of over one per cent. The low rates of interest on money in London, Paris, and Frankfort, and the increasing supply, are received here as evidence that large balances will be left on this side for employment here, thus giving ease to the New York market. The Blaine proposition to allow the States to tax the national banks to satisfy war claims, appears to receive but little favor at the hands of the majority of Congress. In well-informed quarters it is deemed to be impracticable to spare as much as two millions of gold per week for sale under the terms of Mr. Boutwell's bill, and if the bill is passed at all, the amount will probably be limited to an average of one to one and one-quarter per week. The bill will not be reported, probably, before the close of next week, and then in a modified form. The Bank bill reported to the House yesterday by Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to amend an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, is, in all its main features, similar to the bill reported last year, as an amendment to the act of 1864, and for which this is a substitute. First, it limits the circulation of any one bank to $1,000,000; second, redemption in New York; third, reduction of the circulation of existing banks $30,000,000, by scaling down the circulation of all banks whose capital exceeds $300,000; fourth, distributing $30,000,000 of this circulation equally among State banks yet to be converted into national banks, and to new banks in States that have heretofore received the least ratable proportion of circulation; fifth, fuller and more complete returns to the Comptroller of the Currency; sixth, more power to the Comptroller to close up defaulting banks; seventh, more severe punishment for counterfeiting. From the test votes recently taken in the House, the friends of the national banks are in a decided majority. It is believed that this bill cannot pass in its present shape, both on account of an infringement of vested rights and other harsh and illiberal provisions, among which is that compound interest notes shall not be counted in the legal reserve and that each bank out of the State of New York has to provide three different places for redemption—First, at its own counter; second, at the bank of redemption of the local association; and again in New York city.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

Colonel John W. Forney retires from the contest for Senatorship in Pennsylvania in favor of Thaddeus Stevens, in the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, D. C, December 13.—My Dear Sir:—Since I wrote you yesterday I have carefully considered the several suggestions I ventured to make in regard to the election of a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March, 1867, and every moment's additional reflection strengthens my conviction that it is the duty of every sincere member of the great Republican Union party to sink all personal aspirations for the purpose of obtaining the services of a statesman who will most faithfully and fearlessly defend the radical principles which, after the most thorough political canvass in our history, gave us so commanding a victory in Pennsylvania on the 9th of October last.

With no disposition to underrate others, I am free to say that I think the election of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, as the successor of Mr. Cowan, would promote lasting harmony in our political household, and would unquestionably secure to the State and the nation a champion of those great principles of matchless experience, integrity, and courage. This remarkable man, notwithstanding his great age, constantly exhibits all the intellectual vigor of his prime. While we are daily admonished of the wisdom and the justice of the remedies he suggested nearly two years ago, we are constrained to admit that if they had been adopted many of the deplorable results of Presidential perfidy would not now be dishonoring and disturbing the land. It is the simple truth, to add that the sentiments and suggestions of Thaddeus Stevens triumphed more completely in Pennsylvania in the recent election, and contributed more powerfully to that triumph, than the sentiments and suggestions of any living American. The great Republican Union organization, including as it does hundreds of thousands of his former political opponents, frankly accepts and gratefully acknowledges him as its most conspicuous leader. If we in Pennsylvania elevate him to the position of Senator, we simply respond to the general desire of our political friends in other States; and in doing this, I believe I would do what any one of them would do for such a man within their own border. Would it not be a happy termination of an illustrious life, never so illustrious as during the successful overthrow of that dangerous institution which more than half a century ago Thaddeus Stevens was among the first and boldest to oppose, if Pennsylvania, through her Union Republican Legislature, voluntarily tendered to him the only high office she has in her immediate gift?

Impressed by these considerations, I feel that I am discharging a simple duty in asking you to withdraw my name, should it be presented in the Union caucus as a candidate for United States Senator. Thanking you most cordially for the expression of your willingness to give me your vote for that high office, I remain, very truly, your grateful friend, JOHN W. FORNEY,

Hon Wilmer Worthington, West Chester, Pa.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 14.

By the New York Associated Press.

Senate.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.), from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June, 1867. Read three times, and passed, with amendments. The item of $45,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States is stricken out of the bill as it came from the House.

The Chair laid before the Senate the written inquiry of the Secretary of the Senate, whether the Tennessee Senators should be paid from the date of their admission to the body or from the commencement of the present Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Petitions for increased pay for army officers were presented and referred.

From Fortress Monroe.

By the New York Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 14.—The steamer *Monterey*, Captain Edwards, from New Orleans, with passengers, etc., on the 5th instant, for New York, put into Norfolk this morning short of coal. She experienced southwest gales from the Southwest Pass to Tortugas, and northerly winds during the rest of the passage.

Ship News.

By the New York Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 14.—The ship *Ocean Eagle*, from Baltimore, July 24, for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro on the 31st ult. in distress, badly damaged, and three feet of water in the hold. She had proceeded as far as latitude 43 south, had experienced heavy weather, and was forced to square away for Rio Janeiro, where she must discharge her cargo of coals and repair.

Return of Assistant Secretary Fox.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Among the passengers by the steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool, was Assistant Secretary of War Gustavus V. Fox. He proceeded East by the Newport line last evening.

The Penobscot River.

By the New York Associated Press.

BANGOR, Maine, December 14.—The Penobscot river is closed with ice, and the navigation is suspended for the season. No snow yet.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 14—Noon.—Gold is quoted at 137¼; Sterling Exchange, 9⅜; Sight bills, 10½; U. S. Five twenties, 1862, coupons, 107½; do. 1864, 106⅝; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 99⅜; Seven-thirties, all sorts, 105. Money is active at 6 per cent. The Stock Market is strong and excited; Missouri 6s, 91⅛; Canton, 46½; Cumberland, 66; Western Union Telegraph Company, 49⅜; New York Central, 112; Erie Railroad, 72½; Hudson River, 122; Reading, 110; Michigan Southern, 81½; Michigan Central, 115; Pittsburg & Cleveland, 91½ Toledo, 113½; Rock Island, 104½; Northwestern, 55¾

NEW YORK, December 14—Cotton quiet and firm; middling uplands 34¼@35c Flour active, advanced 10@25c.; sales of 12,000 barrels State at $7 60@10 45; Ohio, $10 25@12 25; Western, $7 60@12; Southern, $10 70@16. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull; sales of 4000 bushels Southern white, $1 19 Oats firm; sales of 30,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork firmer. Lard steady and quiet. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—To-day was fixed by the Court as the day for hearing divorce cases, and it was thought that the business would be commenced forthwith. All the fair sex who are interested in prosecuting their delinquent husbands were in attendance at an early hour. From the legion that came in all at once, one would suppose that married men in general were about to meet with a sore retribution for all their evil-doings. But this morning there was a general disappointment.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John G. Miller, charged with arson, that has on several days been on the point of being tried, and as often continued, was called yesterday, and continued over to this morning. A jury was empanelled and kept, while the others were discharged till Monday. The defendant is charged with having set fire to the stable Twenty-first and Chesnut streets, belonging to the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company. The deed is alleged to have been committed on the first of this month, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The testimony of one of the drivers of the Adams Express Company, who had on the preceding day just moved into the stable, was that on the first of the month, just as the fire was discovered among the hay, a man, whose figure was very like that of the defendant, was seen walking from the direction of the fire towards a gate that led from the stable to Twenty-first street. Two other witnesses testified that the defendant himself was at the stable about noon on the day of the fire, and asked them where the hay was kept, saying that he wanted to sell hay to the company. He was directed to the portion of the stable where the hay was, and was seen no more by these two witnesses until brought up before an alderman. A short time after his conversation with these two witnesses the fire occurred.

A conductor on the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway testified that on the day of the fire the defendant came running from the direction of the stable, and got on his car. He bought twenty-five cents' worth of tickets, and handed a one dollar bill. The conductor did not have change, but said he would have it at the depot. But at the depot, before he could get the change, the defendant was out of sight, and was soon after arrested. Here the Commonwealth closed.

The counsel for the defendant asked his Honor the Judge if he thought there was any evidence to go to the jury; whether there was proof that the fire was the result of design, and not of accident. The Court said that there was evidence for the consideration of the jury.

The defense offered no testimony, but urged—

First. That the Commonwealth had not produced a little of evidence to show that the fire was not an accident; no one at all had seen the defendant set fire to the hay; that besides the thirty or more employes who were about there every day, many passers-by every hour were going in and out; and that the jury could not say what the witnesses for the Commonwealth would not dare do—say that the defendant, through design, set fire to this stable. Second. That even if the fire was made through evil design, there was no evidence to identify the prisoner as the guilty man. No one had been seen to set fire to the hay; no one could say that this defendant did it. Third. There was no evidence of any kind against the defendant.

The District Attorney argued, from the evidence elicited from his witnesses, that the hay was on fire, and, in all probability, did not set itself on fire; this defendant was there with no known object, and was seen nearer to the fire at the time of its discovery than any other person, except a driver, who had just come in, and was unhitching his horses; and that his conduct from that time up to his arrest plainly showed that something was wrong with him.

Also that, "If you wait to see a man strike the match and start the fire, you will never convict him of burning your house; for he will always provide against such detection; but if you collar a man who has just come from the burning place when the fire is discovered, you have the guilty one." After counsel for the defence had answered the District Attorney's argument, and the Court had given the charge, the jury retired for consideration of the matter, and soon after returned a verdict of guilty.

DESERTION CASES.

City vs. Robert Furlough. Mrs Furlough says she has been married to Robert about twenty-five years, and has had seven children, of whom four are now living. The youngest is seven years of age. Robert, who is a carpet-weaver, earning from $60 to $80 per month, left her, not long since, without cause, and married another woman. The Court made an order of $4 per week.

City vs. Francis McLaughlin. Mrs. McLaughlin said she had been married to Francis for two years, and has one child. Francis left his wife and married another girl. He is a blacksmith, making about nine dollars per week. The Court made an order for three dollars per week for the support of his wife and child.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Before Judge Thompson.—Bruner vs. Bering et al. before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Charles G. Reiff, principal, and John McManus, et al. as sureties. This was an action on Reiff's bonds, to recover $7000, which it was alleged he had, as ticket agent, collected on behalf of the plaintiffs, and appropriated to his own use.

The defense of the sureties was that the default, if it ever occurred, was caused by the negligence of the plaintiffs in not obtaining from Reiff a settlement of his accounts at the end of every month, whereby he was enabled to embezzle the moneys. On trial. J. E. Gowen, Esq., for plaintiffs; D. Webster, Esq., for defendants.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, December 14, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 54·94@55½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price of last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129½, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19, a decline of ⅜; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 34½ for Spruce and Pine; 13½ for Hestonville; 27 for Girard College; and 29½ for Germantown.

In Government bonds there was very little doing. 1865 5-20s sold at 108½, no change; and 7·30s at 105½, a slight decline. 112½ was bid for 6s of 1881, 107¼ for old 5-20s, and 99¾ for 10-40s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 99@99½, and old do. at 96.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 235 for North America; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 60 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 62 for Union.

Canal shares were firmer. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34½@34¾, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; 24¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 55½ for Lehigh Navigation; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137⅝.

—The Reading Railroad has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash or stock, at the option of the stockholders.

—The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 2d of January next, free of Government tax.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 6@7 per cent, and stock houses make up their accounts readily. Some loans upon Government stocks are made at 5 per cent. The general trade of the city is dull, and long employment for money is not popular with lenders. As long as this is the case, borrowers at call have a decided advantage, not only in rates but in ability to obtain large amounts for the short operations of the street. The payment of interest upon the 7·30s on Saturday is expected to supply about four millions of currency to this city alone. In commercial paper little doing. Best names pass at 6½@7 per cent; and a good selection of bills rated fair is offered at 8 and upwards."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s. 62 cp. sm.	106	100 sh Reading	55⅛
$8000 do. '65, Jy	108½	100 sh do	s30. 55·94
$2000 U S 7-30s Je.	105½	10 sh Penna R.	54½
$100 do. Jy. s63.	104½	10 sh do	54½
$9800 City 6s. n c & plts	99	1 sh Acad Music pf	5
$1500 do. mc & plts	99	100 sh Sch. N pf	34½
$4·64 Sch N 6s 82	85	3 sh Leh Val	67
$900 do	72	50 sh do	b5 67
$1000 C & Amds 83 b5	92	100 sh Cata pf	28½
$1000 do	s9 94½	200 sh do. lots.	s30 28½
1 sh Cam & A	129½		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¼@107½; do., 1864, 106@106¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., new, 1865, 108@108⅛; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¼@100; U. S. 7·30s. 1st series, 105@105½; do., 2d series, 105@105½; 3d series, 105@105¼; Compounds, December, 1864, 13@13¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¼@137½; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR OVERCOATS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

ARE SELLING THEIR FINEST

FRENCH OVERCOATINGS

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

FINE CASTOR BEAVERS, $5.
HEAVY BLACK TRICOT BEAVERS, $3·50.
FINEST BLACK ENDERDON BEAVERS. $6·50.
FINEST BLACK FRENCH ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, $6·50.
FINE BROWN MOSCOW BEAVERS,
FINE BLUE MOSCOW BEAVERS, $6.
FINE FRENCH CHINCHILLAS, $7.
ELEGANT FROSTED BEAVERS, $7·50.
HEAVY FROSTED BEAVERS, $5·50.
FINE WHITNEY BEAVERS, $4·50.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' CLOTHS.

For Skating Sacques we are Selling
HEAVY ST. BERNARD'S AT $3.
EXTRA HEAVY ST. BERNARDS AT $3·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET

12 14 3t

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The End of the Slave Trade.

From the Tribune.

There is one short passage in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, just presented to Congress, which, probably overlooked amid the imposing details given in that document of the strength of our naval arm, and the movements of our squadrons in different parts of the world, merits, we think, particular notice. It is this:—

"But one slaver has been fitted out on the south-eastern coast of Africa within the past year, and she has been captured on the coast of Cuba with her cargo. It was the opinion of prominent officials at London, including the French Admiral on that station, that the slave trade had expired, and that this blot on civilization had become at last a matter of history."

We also find the following in the report:—

"The vessels on the West India station were instructed to exercise vigilance in detecting slavers and preventing the slave trade, provided any lingering remains of that nefarious traffic still existed. But no captures have been made, and it is to be hoped this infamous trade is extinguished."

So, it would appear, it is to be the happiness of the present generation to witness the last one of the greatest curses with which humanity has ever been afflicted—the extinction of the "sum of all villainies." The history of the African slave trade, like the prophet's roll, is "full of lamentation and mourning and woe." It is a history whose every page has been saturated with tears and blood. One of the most hopeful and cheering signs of the times is the fact that the last page of that dreadful history has been written, and that Christian civilization is to be redeemed from the abomination and disgrace of man-stealing, and of the cruelties and horrors of the "middle-passage." The future historians of this country will record with pride the fact that, simultaneously with our struggles to save liberty in the republic, the nation became more earnest than ever in protest against this abomination, and more active in efforts to suppress the wicked trade.

Spain is now the only power from which any attempt to revive the traffic in human flesh and blood may be apprehended. But she, too, will be compelled to yield in this matter to that enlightened public opinion which has forced other nations to abandon the nefarious business. She is under treaty obligations with Great Britain to suppress the traffic, a sum amounting to nearly half a million of pounds sterling having been paid to her for that purpose. The terms of the treaty in question have been shamelessly violated by Spain, who for years past has tacitly given every encouragement to the man-stealers of Cuba in the prosecution of their inhuman enterprise. Previously to our late civil war, the slave trade to Cuba was carried on in great measure under cover of the United States flag; but the treaty made with the British Government by President Lincoln's Administration, for the more effectual suppression of the traffic by means of concerted action between the United States and England, renders it impossible for the Spaniards any longer to find impunity under the shelter of our flag; and the vigilance of cruisers, as the Secretary's report shows, has done the rest, the trade being already virtually extinct. And Spain, we repeat, cannot revive it; for independently of that extraneous pressure, which, on the question of negro slavery, must eventually drive her into the right path, a wholesome sentiment is springing up in her own bosom. Madrid has its abolition party, active, earnest, and enthusiastic; Cuba, too, has its abolitionists; and there are facts showing that the Spanish Government is feeling sensibly the moral pressure arising out of the events of the last five years in that part of the world. The abolition of slavery in Cuba is only a question of time, and we think we see already "the beginning of the end."

Fenian Privateering — The "Alabama" Score.

From the Herald.

The sudden anxiety manifested by the English press to effect a settlement of the *Alabama* claims, after denouncing them so fiercely, gave rise recently to a good deal of speculation. We set the fact down to the account of the general embarrassments of England, without attaching importance to the report in circulation that there was a special cause for alarm which rendered the prompt settlement of these claims a matter of the most urgent necessity. We knew that efforts were being made to fit out privateers on this side, but it was so doubtful that they would succeed in getting away, that we did not care to allude to them as furnishing the grounds for this anxiety. Now that it is stated that a heavily armed privateer has been seized in the Medway, there is no longer any motive for this reserve. Whether it be true or not that a second one has succeeded in effecting its escape from this side, it is not the less certain that this mode of carrying on the war forms one of the main features of Mr. Stephens' plan.

What was sought to be effected by the seizure of Canada he has been endeavoring to accomplish from our own ports. How far he has succeeded in realizing his expectations through the connivance or the indifference of United States officials remains to be seen. That the English detectives on this side are pretty well posted on the subject we may fairly assume, from the nervous anxiety which the English ministerial organs are exhibiting to have all outstanding questions of difficulty settled with us. Nothing short of a very pressing apprehension would have led them to recall the protests they had so energetically made against the satisfaction of the *Alabama* claims. One of the great sources of danger to England in connection with Stephens' movement lies in the latitude of construction which our Government may be disposed to place on the neutrality laws, in accordance with the precedent established by that case. The question is whether her newborn repentance in regard to it does not come too late, and whether Mr. Stephens has not already profited largely by the opportunities afforded him by her delay.

The confidence which he has manifested in announcing the commencement of the Irish insurrection for the beginning of the new year, could not have been based solely on the forwardness of his preparations at the other side. Without artillery, without a commissariat, without even officers of known capacity, there would seem to be but little chance of success for the movement, shut off as it would apparently be from all communication from without. The case becomes materially altered, however, when we learn that there is a chance of this cordon being broken through by armed privateers, and of large supplies of war *materiel* being introduced into the country. Indeed, without some such certainty, the outbreak would seem to be prompted by sheer insanity. We never looked upon Mr. Stephens as such a visionary as to be willing to hazard his neck in so reckless a way. If he has really gone to Ireland, he has done so in the conviction that he will obtain all the support that he needs from without; and this being the case, we may look for further important developments in connection with his arrangements at this side, and more particularly in regard to the departure of privateers from our coasts.

The movement as thus conducted will, of course, cause some embarrassment to our Government, but it will make a great mistake if it exhibits too great zeal in the endeavor to fulfil, what it considers its neutrality obligations. England has had warning enough of the dangers to which the precedent set up by the *Alabama* case expose her. What the principles established by it call upon us to do, let us fulfil and nothing more. We are not bound to give a stricter construction to international law, in this connection, than she gives to it herself. When she comes forward frankly and offers to make reparation for the wrongs done to us under the lax interpretation which it suited her to place upon it, we will be prepared to meet her in a proper spirit. Until then, the absence of vigilance on the part of our Custom House officers cannot form a very serious ground of complaint. They are not bound to see things which the model officials at the other side failed to perceive, nor to strain the law beyond a point at which English judges did not hesitate to stop.

We are content to abide by their maxim—*Ex facto jus oritur.*

The North and the South—What Shall Be Their Relations?

From the Times.

The Louisville *Journal*—a vigorous opponent of the Congressional policy—thus refers to the present relations of the two sections:—

"We but utter one of the most obvious of truths when we say that it is impossible for the North and the South to remain permanently or for any considerable time in their present relations to each other. Those relations are anomalous and unnatural. They must inevitably change soon in one way or another. How the change is to be wrought, and what is to be its character, time will reveal—we cannot. Our anticipations are not joyous.

"There can be no doubt that the South, oppressed, humiliated, treacherously wronged, cruelly disappointed in all her rational hopes and just expectations, treated contumeliously and in bad faith, and beholding no reliable indication of future justice on the part of the North, is yielding gradually to the natural influences of strong and outrageous provocation. Her resentment towards the North is continually growing deeper and more intense. Her feeling in regard to that section is tending towards antipathy and even revenge. Her dislike of those whom she considers her tyrants and despots is greater than it was a year ago, and far greater than it was two years ago. Her patience has been extraordinary, but it has not proved indomitable. Though she is neither blustering nor noisy, the fire of her nature is not quenched. Every month she cares less and less for restoration; and if it be deferred for any long period, she will, in all probability, be utterly indisposed to accept it at all."

The truth affirmed by the *Journal* is obvious. The existing relations between the North and the South cannot continue. They are prejudicial to the best interests of both. They necessitate the agitation of important and exciting political questions, retard the development of Southern resources, and prevent the growth of the fraternal feelings which should follow peace. To this extent we agree with our contemporary. In one way or another, and that speedily, there must be a change.

But what shall this change be? and how shall it be effected? The South insists that it shall be delivered from its present position by an unconditional restoration to the Union; and because this demand is denied by the governing States, the Southern people cultivate the resentments which the *Journal* attributes to them. Look at them as presented through this friendly medium, and say how far they justify the claims set up in behalf of the South.

It is confessed that the submissive spirit avowed by the South immediately after the close of the war has given place to "resentment towards the North," which is "continually growing deeper and more intense." It is confessed that the feeling which the North has a right to expect from a conquered people whom it treated magnanimously has no existence, and that in its stead is a passion "tending towards antipathy and even revenge." It is confessed that the Southern people are not the loyal, repentant people they were eighteen months ago, and therefore that the plea of fitness for restoration is untenable. It is confessed that this people, whom we had supposed in their senses, as a consequence of the lessons of the war, talk of revenging their exclusion from the Union, and boast that the fire of their nature "is not quenched." It is confessed that the South grows more and more indifferent to the privileges of the Union, and will by-and-by refuse, not only to ratify the Constitutional amendment, but to accept any terms that may be offered.

Now, this is not a radical version of Southern sentiment. We are not indebted to an enemy of the South for this exposition of its feelings and its probable future. The statement comes from a friendly source, and one that attempts to justify the temper and the attitude of the Southern people.

The inquiry naturally comes: Are a people who cherish resentment because they were defeated by the North, and who talk of revenge because their rebellion was not successful, entitled to immediate admission to the Union on any terms? Can the work of suppressing the Rebellion be considered complete when they who were lately in arms against the Government express antipathy towards its lawful authority, and threaten a renewal of strife if they be not allowed to act as becometh "masters of the situation?" Is it safe to intrust power to a section whose people are still Rebels at heart? Is it expedient to debate conditions with a people who forget that the penalties of rebellion are still suspended over them, and that the authority they foolishly contemn is able to protect all the results of its victory?

The state of things described by the Louisville *Journal* affords an unanswerable argument against any postponement of action by Congress. There is a danger in the existing relations of the sections which forbids their continuance. The South misunderstands the forbearance with which it has been treated, and presumes upon the concessions that have been extended to it. The hesitancy that has characterized the proceedings of Congress is construed to be a sign of weakness, the mere reference of the amendment being held to be proof that the South may come into the Union or stay out of it, as the Southern people may decide. These pretensions will not be tolerated, and the feelings in which they originate are to near akin to the old feelings of the Rebellion to be allowed unchecked development.

While, then, it must be admitted that the present relations of the sections are too anomalous to be long endured, we submit that the change which is inevitable is in the direction of greater firmness and stringency by Congress. The mild conditions offered to the South are evidently not appreciated. And any future process of reconstruction should be devised with especial reference to the fact that the Rebel spirit is latent, not extinct. Every month of delay now will entail months of difficulty hereafter.

What is Wanted of John H. Surratt.

From the World.

Since the arrest of Surratt, the radicals, beginning with Boutwell, are inventing and disseminating rumors implicating others in his crime. At one time, it is President Johnson; at another, Jefferson Davis; and then again it is a vague somebody in high position, whose name is not stated. To ward off suspicion of their design, the radicals contrive to get their stories started in distant quarters, and we suppose the machinery of calumny will be kept busy till Surratt reaches this country. The aim is, to make him see that he can save his own neck by accusing as accomplices the men the radicals wish to destroy. This plot must have been some time brewing, for we recollect reading, several weeks ago, in a Republican paper, an article maintaining that the secret history of the assassination is more important than the execution of Surratt, and that, if arrested, he ought to be pardoned for the sake of his disclosures. "All that a man hath will he give for his life."

When Surratt finds that he can save himself by inventing and telling such tales of complicity as the radicals are aching to hear, the temptation will be too strong for a man of his character to resist. Forgeries and perjuries, having a similar object, were procured soon after the assassination, and Conover is now on trial for them at Washington, and likely to get clear on the ground that the affidavit was taken before a person having no authority to administer oaths. The immunity resulting from this circumstance was probably foreseen and planned, and Conover informed of it to embolden his falsehoods.

In Surratt's case the temptation held out to him is infinitely stronger than any pecuniary bribe. An accomplice in assassination will have no scruples which would lead him to stick at perjury. The punishment of the latter has no terror for a person liable to be hung for the former. He has only to invent what a malignant and powerful faction controlling the Government are disposed to believe, and already disseminate, and to offer to turn States' evidence on a promise of lenity, to save his life and be free from the torturing apprehensions that have pursued him for the last twenty months. If this idea is not put into his head, it will be owing to no slackness of the radicals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below 10th street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 or gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

A FAIR WILL BE HELD IN THE Alexander Presbyterian Church, N. E. corner of GREEN and NINETEENTH Streets, commencing DECEMBER 17, and continuing until DECEMBER 25, in aid of the new Church building. The active co-operation of the friends of the enterprise is solicited. Contributions of money and materials may be sent to the house of the Pastor, Rev. T. M. Cunningham, No 613 North Eighteenth street, or to Mrs. James Rose Snowden, No. 1534 Green street. 12 10 6t

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site and all other information relating to the subject will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $2000 for the first, of $1000 for the second, and of $500 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
11 20 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder

OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,
11 23 fmw1m Secretary of the Navy.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Shetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, December 21, at the office, No. 129 South FRONT, at 3:30 P. M., to decide upon the future course of the Company, and other matters of importance.

12 11 10t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

CARPETINGS.

NOTICE.

CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No 910 ARCH STREET.
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STS. [9 4 3mrp

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
No. 807 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN
A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC
10 3 wfm3m5p

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

27 CAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.

They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them at G. W. LOOMIS',
12 1 12t] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No 1182 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of LAWRENCE H. KELLY deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD KELLY and THOMAS H. GREEN, Executors of the last Will and Testament of LAWRENCE H. KELLY, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested or the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOSHUA SPERING,
12 7 fmw 5t Auditor.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN on 7 24, usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN on $3 75, usual price $5 50.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to Wholesale trade.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices.

[11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE,
(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison),
HAS OPENED AT
No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia,
Where he intends to keep a variety of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And to manufacture the improved
SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,
Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
112

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 15 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2$

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
FINE OLD SHERRY WINES,
For Families and the Trade.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
EVERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,
For Medicinal and other uses.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
CHAMPAGNES
OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
11 19 mw6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smw 8rp Philadelphia

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8$

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 4 6 6

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 9 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2 6rp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD Prescott
JOHN W. GILCOGG, Cashier. 11 7

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold.
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 8 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO,
BANKERS,
9 6 tf5t No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 12 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14$

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 25] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the 7 28 NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

HOLIDAY GOODS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S
INIMITABLE AND
CHOICE CONFECTIONS
NOW READY
For the Holiday Season,
Together with a large variety of
FANCY BOXES,
Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.
ALSO NEW AND RARE
Confections and Bon-Bons,
Only known to this house.
Forming at once a rich and superb assortment from which to choose for
SELECT PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA [12 8 19t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

AMERICAN PAINT BOXES, our own manufacture.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINT BOXES, in a great variety.
DECALCOMANIA PICTURES, new and elegant assortment.
VASES, and numerous other objects for decorating.
WAX FLOWER MATERIALS.
FRAMED AND UNFRAMED PICTURES.
SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,
No 112 South EIGHTH Street,
12 10 18t Philadelphia.

RICH FANCY GOODS,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.
Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Cardstands, Vases and Odor Cases, Rich Workboxes, Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Folios and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Fans, superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. At prices the most reasonable, at
H. DIXON'S,
12 6 1m] No. 21 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street, and
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.
WRITING DESKS—A large and elegant assortment, Rosewood, inlaid and brass-bound; Walnut, Mahogany, and Papier Mache.
Portfolios and Leather Desks, fine Turkey morocco.
Backgammon Boards, Chess, and Dominoes.
Games! Games!! of every description.
The latest novelties of French, English, and American Papers and Envelopes.
Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved in the highest style of the art.
The latest London and Paris styles Cards for Leather, Wooden, and Tin Weddings.
Blank Books of every description on hand, and ruled to order.
1867. DIARIES. 1867.
53 sizes and styles.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped in colors gratis.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
CHARLES RUMPP,
POCKET BOOK AND SATCHEL
MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 North Sixth street, below Arch.
Porte Monnaies, Cigar Cases, Pocket Books,
Bankers' Cases, Portfolios, Cabas,
Satchels, Purses, Dressing Cases,
Money Belts, Work Boxes, Etuies, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [11 26 1m

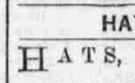
DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

PRESENTS.

If you have a dear friend, a present of an ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENT to assist their hearing, would be most acceptable.
Also, a fine assortment of CUTLERY. Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, pearl and stag handles, of beautiful finish and Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's Razors; finest finish Ladies' Scissors, in cases.
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, etc. etc., at
P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut.
N. B.—Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery sharpened in the best manner. 12 10 6t



CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18 5] Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, CAPS, FURS
BARTALOTT & CO.,
No. 52 North EIGHTH Street.
Full and all assorted stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of
LADIES' FURS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of Stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBERDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mw3 No. 510 RACE Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 420 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly tended to

Gas Investigating Committee.

The committee report that they held twenty-five meetings, exclusive of the sub-committee. They subpœnaed forty-six witnesses, of whom twenty-six attended. Charles Thompson Jones, the President of the Board, appeared, as did Mr. William Elliott, Trustee. The Trustees subpœnaed and notified who did not appear were Houseman, Barnes, Graeff, McManes, Miller, Manuel, and ex-Trustee Wolf.

While the law gives to Councils the power to issue subpœnas, and to examine witnesses under oath, it fails to provide a remedy when they refuse to appear, or appearing, refuse to be sworn.

The course pursued by the Chief Engineer of the works, the very fountain head of information, as all suppose it to be, (whether it be so in point of fact or not) was followed by Samuel M. White, the registrar, and Benjamin S. Riley, the cashier. They hold positions of trust next to the Chief Engineer, and their refusal to submit to an examination necessarily deprived the committee of the information which it was their duty to give. Holding offices by law and by the power of Councils, they have set the one at defiance and treated the other with contempt, and by so doing have insulted the whole community. This conduct of itself shows that they are unfit to hold the places they occupy. Nor in this connection is the Board of Trustees free from censure. No one can doubt that their officers would have promptly appeared and testified had the Board given the slightest intimation that such was their wish, but their indorsement of the conduct of the recusant Chief Engineer, and their pretence of ignorance as to it, gave the others the right to suppose—and upon such supposition they acted—that it was more agreeable to the board that their employes should abstain from testifying.

It is due, however, to Colonel Jones to say that he promptly attended before the committee, and cheerfully answered their questions, giving all the information in his power.

Many citizens, too, who were subpœnaed, and whose testimony was known to be important, declined to attend.

The report then says that it was impossible within the time occupied by the committee to make anything like a full examination of the management of so extensive and diversified works, or of the system by which they are governed. The committee have done the best they could under the circumstances by which they were surrounded, and selecting some prominent features from the mass of evidence, present them with a few brief comments, and close with the conclusions at which they have arrived.

The high price of coal for 1865 being one of the chief reasons assigned for the failure of the works to realize profit in that year, it is proper to look at the facts which produced that condition of things. In 1863 the cost of coal was $513,087 36. In 1864, $455,781 84. In 1865 it rose to $1,116,166 44, more than both of the preceding years put together.

The sub-committee in their examination of the books, papers and documents were confined by resolution to the year 1864 and '65, so that it was only when antecedent transactions extended into the former year, or contracts of the latter ran into 1866, that they were permitted to investigate outside of the limits fixed by the committee.

The coal furnished to the Trust in 1864 and '65, as fixed by the papers they have produced, was 199,715 tons, and costing $1,832,742 80. The Westmoreland and Pennsylvania Coal Company furnished of this amount, under contracts of 1861, continued for three years, 39,718 tons, the contract price being $5 10 per ton, thus:

39,718 tons at $5 10, - - - -	$202,561 80
For this the Trust paid - - - -	251,694 28
Excess, - - - - -	$49,132 48

The coal furnished to the Trust for July, 1864, to December 31, 1865, was under the following contracts:

May 16, Westmoreland Co.,	40,000 tons, at	-	$8 50
" Penn,	40,000 "	-	"
Dec., Hays,	30,000 "	-	"

These were on a sliding scale. Freight at $4 75, and coal mines at $3 75. All over to be paid by the Trustees.

			Fixed Price.
May, 1865, Westmoreland,	20,000 tons, at	-	$9 75
" Penn,	30,000 "	-	"
Oct., 1865, Cameron,	40,000 "	-	9 25
Total of contracts,	200,000		

Under these contracts 149,947 tons of coal, costing $1,780,048 52, were delivered by the contractors in the following proportions:

Westmoreland and Penn Cos., receiving, - - -	138,352 tons,	$1,461,042 13
William B Hays, receiving - - - -	10,209 tons,	108,091 31
Other parties, receiving,	1,436 tons,	10,914 43
Total, receiving, - - -	149,997 tons,	$1,580,048 52

The Westmoreland and Pennsylvania Coal Company's $10 55 per ton, net average.

When these contracts were made the trustees could not have been ignorant of the value of coal per ton in the car at the mines, for they had visited them occasionally in the years referred to. The contracts made in 1861 gave them full information as to its value, for they paid under them but $5 10 per ton, the cost on the cars being but fifty-five cents, and the freight $4 10, leaving a profit to the contractors of forty-five cents on each ton.

The average price per ton paid the Westmoreland and Pennsylvania Coal Company, under the contracts of 1864 and 1865, was $10 56.

Price paid, - - - -		$10 56
Net cost per ton at the mines, - -	$1 16	
Add former freight, - - -	45	
Freight, as per contract, - - -	4 75	
		6 36
Leaving over all former profit, per ton,		$4 20

This on 149,997 tons would show an extra profit that some parties realized to the extent of $629,937 40, to say nothing of the drawbacks or allowances by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company monthly to the Pennsylvania and Westmoreland Companies ranging from 25 to 40 and 65 cents per ton. Large as this sum may appear, a closer examination will increase rather than diminish it.

The advanced prices demanded for coal did not arise from the civil commotion, for the increased cost of wages has been added, but from other causes. The coal should and would have been delivered in West Philadelphia for $6 36 per ton or less, but for private organizations and the monopoly of transportation working in harmony with the other. There can be no monopoly of the bituminous or gas coal mines lying along the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches. That road runs for thirty miles through coal fields, many of their beds lying level with the track of the road, and the supply is so vast that the coal is worth less per ton or load than gravel in the hills around Philadelphia. This monopoly of transportation has been a disastrous power for the works. It is of a character not well understood. Every gas consumer has felt the effects of it, but the cause remains a secret. The freight on the road holding the monopoly is regulated to prevent almost any competition in gas coal coming from the west over it. The drawbacks or allowances granted secretly to favor parties amount to thousands of dollars, and Mr. Jones states in his annual report that it would be a yearly saving to the Trust equal to $75,000 if the same drawbacks were allowed by the road as is conceded to coal sent east of the city.

The sliding contracts provide that if there be any allowances made the contractors it shall accrue for the benefit of the Trust. While it is believed that such allowances have been made to a large extent to companies, the Trust has never had a dollar returned by this saving clause. In settling with the coal companies it is not known how much was allowed and paid on each bill for the increased cost of mining, and how much for the rise on frieght over $4 75 per ton. The committee vainly sought to get this information. It can hardly be that the Trustees paid the bills without being satisfied on these points.

The Board for 1866 are not accountable for the disastrous effects of the sliding-scale contracts. To what extent the Board making it was liable, if at all, it is impossible to say. The parties having the monopoly of transportation, uniting with other companies having the coal to sell, may have effectually cornered the trustees so that the Trust was obliged to pay an average of ten dollars and fifty cents per ton in 1864 and 1865, when it was worth but one dollar and sixteen cents in cars, at the mines. In what proportion the combination bringing this state of things to bear profited by the operation of four dollars and twenty cents per ton is unknown. Certain it is that some of the companies paid handsome dividends after these speculations, or double the amount of capital they had invested in the mines. Persons may take coal to New York and fetch it back to Philadelphia for as little or perhaps less freight than if brought to Philadelphia direct from the mines.

Why it is that the consumers of gas in Philadelphia are compelled to pay the Westmoreland and Pennsylvania Coal Companies from three to four dollars per ton profit on coal, when other parties would furnish the same kind at a profit of twenty-five cents only, may be accounted for by looking into the origin of these companies, and finding out the names of the parties interested in them. Open the road to all alike, and coal would be furnished at $6 per ton, if not a lower figure.

In the contract for the Cameron coal there seems to have been no chance for competition. It was hurriedly made, and the Trust incumbered with a very inferior article to the extent of 40,000 tons. It cannot be used by itself, and is obliged to be sandwiched between other coal. The yield from it is quite below the standard derived from good coal, and the residuum is of little value, while the cost of carbonizing and purifying it is greatly above that for productive coal.

The price paid per ton for this coal was $9 25, a price at which a much superior article could have been obtained.

The system of giving contracts, in the opinion of the committee, is a mistaken one. Competition, except in a few instances in the past, and in no case in the present, was or is invited by public advertisement. There should be public notice to prevent wrong and secure the interest of the Trust.

The furnishing of supplies by members of Councils is impolitic and wrong, and may lead to the grossest abuses and corruptions. The fact that the Chairman of Committee on Gas Works now holds several heavy contracts for supplying iron retorts, amounting to thousands of dollars in the year, is not only objectionable, but should be, if it is not already done, prevented by law.

Among the contracts for supplying material other than this the committee had only evidence before it touching two of them—one as to fire-brick, the other as to stop-cock boxes. By the papers furnished by the Board, it appears that they paid the contractor for fire-brick as high as $90 per thousand for extra brick $85 per thousand for brick No. 1, and $70 per thousand for brick No. 2. The witnesses testified that they made every effort to get bricks equal in quality to any that had been made (and which they supplied to numerous large establishments) introduced into the gas-works, offering them at $55 per thousand, but failed. The same kind of brick, sold by them to another party, found their way into the works subsequently. What was paid for them per thousand by the Trust did not appear. Bricks at that rate, at that time, gave a profit to the seller as testified to. Whether they did or did not, it seems strange that the trustees should keep on buying fire-brick at $90, $85 and $70 per thousand, when the best could be got for $55.

The brick and tile furnished in 1864 amounted to $12,883 83, of which one contract furnished $10,991 95, and in 1865 $41,372 97, of which the same contractors furnished $31,299 57, almost a monopoly of the entire supply for those years, at enormous profits, according to the evidence.

These contracts were given out without inviting competition by public advertisement, as were all the contracts, save those in the year 1864 for coal.

To assume, as has been done by the cashier in his reports on the 1st of January, 1866, that the loss for 1865 of $153,783 61 was owing to the high prices of coal and wages paid to the workmen, and the great loss sustained by the Trust in lighting the public lamps, is a most convenient way of absolving the trustees from every responsibility for the disastrous results of that year. If the coal used in 1865 had been as well carbonized as it had been the previous years, and its yield per ton in good gas had been equal to their average; if the gas had been properly manufactured before being passed into the holder, so that sixty millions of cubic feet could not have resolved themselves into tar, naphtha, and other constituent parts; and if the yield of coke had not fallen off because of the imperfect carbonization of the coal, (the total loss on the waste of these materials alone, as computed, being $424,031 80,) there would have been no loss on that year, the figures would have been reversed notwithstanding the high price of coal, the increased demand for labor, and the loss sustained in lighting the public lamps, as is alleged.

The facts established by the Superintendent of Lamps are extraordinary, and show that the lamps for several weeks were lit an hour later and put out an hour earlier in the darkest nights and most dangerous condition of the streets, in December, 1865, than they ought to have been, by reason of a short supply of gas, and that the city was for a long time deprived of half the light she was entitled to by mufflers being put upon the burners, which were subsequently disposed of as old brass, occasioning a loss of several thousand dollars.

It is a feature against the management that they could not carry for any length of time even a portion of the city warrants (which bore interest) paid to them for gas, but sold the whole, amounting to $411,579 64, at a loss of $30,336 16, a discount of about 7½ per cent. With proper energy in the administration of affairs, and the exercise of a proper economy, this might have been avoided.

It has been proved by the testimony of Mr. Howell, superintendent of public lamps, that the meter lamp at Fifth and Cherry streets was permitted to burn for hours after all the public lamps in the district for which it was the test for consumption had been extinguished. Such negligence, supposing it to be unintentional on the part of the agent of the Trust, would be a waste of gas as to it, but it would enable the trustees in contracting with the city to assume a false basis as to the consumption of gas by the public lamps.

The city, in common with the private consumers, suffers from the inferior quality of the gas supplied, from its want of illuminating power, yet she is charged to the full extent of the price of gas at the standard value. No doubt she paid the full price for a full supply of gas for burners consuming six feet per hour, but did not get it, as in the case of the mufflers. What she paid for more than she received it is hard to say.

If to the loss thus sustained by the city be added the frightful loss of gas in all the departments, through the carelessness of the agents in using it, (for which, of course, the trustees are not responsible,) a faint idea may be formed of the immense tax she pays for light.

The manner in which the books and accounts are kept at the Seventh street office is certainly a very uncommon one, and the system would prove very unsatisfactory to a private business house. The opportunities on the part of the committee were entirely of too limited a character. Under the method now practised it would be difficult to discover any discrepancies, and it leaves everything in a clouded condition, so far as the main office is concerned.

If the system of keeping accounts introduced by preceding cashiers was the same and no better than this, it is not to be wondered at that the board was puzzled to get at its true financial condition. After trying their proper and preceding officer without a satisfactory result, they were obliged to get two of their own number to find it out. These gentlemen took the trouble, for which they were paid $350 each, and this money they have not returned, although the payment and retention of it is against the laws which will not permit a trustee to profit by his trust.

Investments for the Sinking Fund.—The certificates of loan and stock were all produced.

Those for the city up to January, 1866, amounting to the sum of - - -	$1,238,700
To which has been added since in gas to 6 per cent. per annum, - - -	116,000
A total of - - - -	$1,354,700
Those for Southwark and Moyamensing up to January 1, 1866,	$16,220
Added since, - - - -	3,700
	$19,922
For Germantown up to January 1, 1866, -	$13,500
Added since, - - - -	2,400
	$15,900
For Manayunk up to January 1, 1866, -	$10,600
Added since, - - - -	2,100
	$12,700
For Richmond up to January 1, 1866, -	$2,400
Added this year, - - - -	400
	$2,800

As far back as 1863, the then Chief Engineer, John C. Cresson, Esq., pointed out the necessity of more storage room, and of increasing the number of retorts. Chief Engineer Stewart, in his annual report for 1864, refers to these also, and in strong language presses upon the Board their early consideration. Those prominent requirements for the successful conduct of the works seem not to have had the weight they were entitled to, for the retort house is not yet ready, nor have any steps been taken to provide additional storage room. The disastrous effects of crowding the retorts is shown in the loss of coal; to meet the demand the gas has been forced; to the great waste of coal, followed by an inferior coke, while mains have been laid to a large extent and at heavy cost to carry gas into the rural districts, before the capacity to supply the demand caused by the additional drains had been secured.

When gas is scarce and there is a pressure for it in the long winter nights, then the city cannot get a full supply, and is for hours without it, as is proved and is well known to the citizens, because the works are unequal to the demand. This shows not only a want of capacity in them, but also a want of capacity in their superintendence and management, or this difficulty should have been foreseen and carefully guarded against. Not having been anticipated, the Trust suffers in waste of coal, the city from want of light at the most important season from the benefits to be deprived from it.

In December, 1864, Councils made an appropriation of one million dollars for the extension of the Gas Works. Instead of the immediate application of this fund to its legitimate purpose, nearly one-fourth of it was used in experiments to supply Germantown from small gas-works at Manayunk, and that when it was known that the holder at Ninth and Diamond station had been constructed for the purpose of receiving and distributing gas throughout this northern section, and from which they had eventually to supply Germantown.

The new retort-house should have been built a year or two ago; not only it, but what is of more importance, a holder to store away the gas when made, with all its distributing and connecting mains.

The works are unequal to the labor now imposed upon them in certain conditions of the weather. If the present is subject to such contingencies, what will the future encounter? What forethought has been exhibited here, the want of which may at any moment subject the city to total darkness? for it is established by the testimony of Mr. Elliott that in one night the consumption was over 4000 millions of cubic feet of gas, while the capacity of the works is not more than 3,600,000 cubic feet in twenty-four hours. The committee submit to the consideration of the Board and the Chief Engineer the following propositions:

What benefit to the consumers or to the city for a full supply of gas will be the retort house now being built at Point Breeze, even if at this time finished? Supposing it finished with pipes into the present holder at Point Breeze, could that fact add any more available gas or distributing capacity? Why was not the gas holder at this station repaired in 1865, so as to obtain the advantage of its whole glaring capacity and weight, and why was the one-half of it cut away? Is the capacity of the holder at that point, together with its conduct mains to Market and Mifflin streets stations, more than sufficient for the conveyance of gas made by the present works? Supposing the new retort house, built with all its appendages at the point with its conducting main to the distributing holder on Market street, now in actual operation, of what benefit to the city and citizens would all this outlay in cash be, if there is not sufficient storage room to receive the yield of the old retorts?

Leakage and Waste.—In the annual report for 1865, page 53, the loss which is put down to this cause alone amounts to the enormous quantity of 112,491,549 cubic feet of gas. For the preceding year of 1864 it is placed at 83,390,375 cubic feet. The average for the five years of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863 will be found, by the table referred to, to be 61,475,206 cubic feet; so that the loss by leakage, as it is called, exceeded in 1864 the average by 21,8[illegible]5,369 cubic feet, and in 1865 by 51,015,343 cubic feet; thus more than doubling the leakage upon the average of the five years, and exceeding that of 1864 by 29,199,974 cubic feet.

The term leakage is made to cover every foot of gas, after it is measured into the holder, that is not accounted for at the end of the year by the cash received into the treasury and the suspended debt. This latter item is exceedingly small, the total to January 1, 1866 being estimated at $31,858 49; while to the 1st of January, 1865, it is stated at $28,346 25—an increase only of $2512 24, representing about 830,000 cubic feet at $3 per 1000 feet.

Gas, therefore, that is consumed and not paid for, that is wasted through carelessness, that is consumed through impurities of manufacturing and runs away in tar or otherwise, is all put under the head of leakage. It is a general term that covers every description of loss after the gas reaches the holder.

Estimating the loss on 51,000,000 of cubic feet, being the excess above the average of preceding years, at $3 per foot, it would show a total in this item of $153,000 loss, 5 per cent. for prompt payment. This is the loss upon gas stored alone, outside of that which occurs in the process of making it, from various causes, and which may be increased or diminished, depending solely upon the care and skill exhibited in the manufacture. It is shown by statistics furnished by the annual reports, that the percentage of loss by leakage in 1863 was 8.20; in 1864, 10.49; and in 1865, 13 333, being 2.8[illegible] per cent. in 1865 above the loss of 1864, and 5.133 per cent. above that of 1863.

Taking the percentage of loss of 1863, according to the table, No. 1, hereunto annexed, or the amount of gas made in 1865, 844,516,000 cubic feet, it would be 33,349,000 cubic feet. This is

33,349,000 cubic feet at $3 per 1000 feet, -	$130,047 00
Less 5 per cent. for prompt payment, -	6,502 35
Loss to the trust by leakage, - -	$123,544 65

Independently of the loss of gas by leakage, it is shown by the table annexed, No. 2, taking the statistics from the annual reports of 1862, '63, '64 and '65, that the average yield of gas for the three first years was 9,410,052 cubic feet, while for 1865 it was 9,074,033 cubic feet, a difference of 335,969 cubic feet.

There was the same labor and expense as if the proper quantity of gas had been obtained from it, the failure to obtain which caused a loss of gas equal to 31,365,945 cubic feet, equal, at $3 per 1000 feet, with the discount off, to $89,108 38.

By table No. 3 it is shown that the deficit in the yield of coke to the ton of coal carbonized in 1865 was 194,471 bushels, as compared with the average yield of 1862, 1863 and 1864, and this, at 11 cents a bushel, would be $21,391 81; showing the total cost in these three items of gas, coal and coke, from waste of material, to have been $234,041 84.

In the competition or manufacture of gas, the illuminating power is everything. You may have and consume vapors without light. To what extent the citizens and city have been compelled to pay high prices for a light below the standard cannot be ascertained. Both were and are called upon to pay for the quantity consumed, whether the quality was of the kind the works ought to have furnished or not. From this the consumers, public and private, have no escape. While the Trust complains that the city does not pay a sufficient price per lamp, and desires to increase the rate at which it seeks to arrange the city, it is silent as to the weak and diluted condition of the gas it furnishes for the public accommodation.

In London and other large cities there is an officer or officers appointed by government to test the quality or illuminating power of gas. This is done at short intervals, and if not found up to the standard, an abatement of price is allowed to the consumers. Indeed, so particular are the authorities that the standard is regulated by special law.

The excessive leakage in 1865 is only to be accounted for by the imperfect quality of the gas leading to condensation, in a shape which those who have endeavored to give reasons for the loss (not, however, certified under oath or affirmation), did not understand, or understanding, have evaded the question altogether.

It must be borne in mind that these same causes to a greater or less extent amount for the leakage of previous year, but they reached their maximum in 1865 and will be less in 1866. A competent scientific and skilful officer, practically acquainted with his duties and faithfully performing them, should not be removed, nor should the stokers and helpers be changed, and their places supplied by raw and inexperienced hands, whose only merit may be that they are partisan ward managers, for one party or the other.

The committee then dissected the items of wages in the last annual report, and animadverted upon the practice of the Trustees of the works in seeking public offices while they are managing the great work entrusted to them.

To sum up the whole, the failure in the management of the Gas Works may be largely attributed to the introduction of politics in the appointment of the Trustees and their employes. Commencing years back, the evil has grown in force and intensity.

For a time there was a balance of strength, but in the spring of 1865 the dominator of one of them became supreme, and then a wholesale discharge of their political opponents ensued, and their places were supplied with political favorites, with but little regard to fitness and capacity. While it is not intended to secure any of the Trustee, past or present, from the odium they deserve for so prostituting a trust into which they should never have permitted politics to enter, the facts show that this year has been the most disastrous one in the history of the works, the gross profits for it being only

profits for it being only - - -	$121,463 9[illegible]
For 1864, - - - - - -	618,915 61
For 1863, - - - - - -	185,076 70
For 1862, - - - - - -	371,73[illegible] 3[illegible]
For 1861, - - - - - -	372,016 27
For 1860, - - - - - -	408,436 04

The loss admitted by the Cashier in his annual report on the operations of 1865 being $153,781 61, the only year since the existence of the works when they proved to be a losing concern, although they were getting enormous profits; and this, too, while every other establishment of the like kind was making money and paying dividends.

Too much of politics and not the proper standard of heat tell the story of failure, to say nothing of mistakes in contracts and extravagance in various directions.

In the annual report for 1865 one of the causes assigned for leakage in the yield of coal was the inferior quality of the iron of which the retorts were made, which were furnished by a particular contractor.

How many of the retorts were short lived because of bad iron or through unskilful handling, whether they were killed by mismanagement or were inherently defective, is a fact never to be got at accurately; for it is hard to say whether poor iron or bad labor was more to blame. But certain it is, if made of the best iron a retort cannot long stand unskilful handling and irregular heat. So, too, of the coal; if not properly charged some of it never carbonizes, and if not properly carbonized it will not produce good coke. The heat when not of the right kind, and when of the right kind not kept up regularly, fails as to gas, wastes coal, produces but poor coke, and leads to the destruction of retorts and settings.

To what extent inherent defects in the retorts and the unskilful handling of them combined to produce this state of things, can never be ascertained. The Committee of the Trust, in their report of defective retorts, seem not to have given a thought as to defective heat. They assumed that the heat was always right—the iron was to blame, but not the fire.

It cannot be denied that there has been gross mismanagement, even if the charge of corruption be doubted. The profits have disappeared, the expenditures have largely increased, the citizens pay heavier and receive less light, while the works, which were regarded in the prospective as a source of sure profit are now a burthen to the city. The security of the loanholders is thus impaired, and unless some remedy can be applied (and the proper remedy can hardly be known until after full investigation), the works will actually occasion increased taxation, while everywhere else such works are the source of sure profit, and this, too, at places very far distant, from the coal fields which are so abundant in our own State.

No one can believe that a man without scientific knowledge and but little practical experience is competent to be the Chief Engineer of so immense an establishment as the Philadelphia Gas Works. Its successful management requires the mind and genius of no ordinary individual. He may be honest, he may be attentive and industrious, but these will avail but little if, being the head of the Works, he is not competent to instruct and teach those under him in all the branches, and prompt to detect their errors and mistakes. He must be a disciplinarian, watchful and energetic, for the trust is a great one, and the responsibility heavy. To depend upon his subordinates is at once to destroy his power and place him at their mercy.

The interests of the city, and the comfort and relief of the community, require that this trust should be abolished and the gas works be made a department of the city. While it is believed private parties can be found to take them with all their immense dues, give the city, if not its light for nothing, certainly at cost, and relinquish to it the entire amount invested in the sinking fund, nearly one half million of dollars, stipulating, also, not to put gas at a higher rate to private consumers than two dollars per thousand cubic feet, the committee do not feel disposed to recommend the municipal abandonment of works which, if properly managed, will prove a profit to the city, yielding at least half a million of dollars annually to the public treasury.

To make the works a department of the city would bring them directly under the control of the city authorities and nearer to the people. As they are now placed and managed, they are in the nature of a close corporation, away from inspection and without check. Whether, when the change is brought about, they are all to be managed by a committee of Councils, or by commissioners appointed for that purpose, the Councils having the right to approve of and make the appropriations necessary to carry on the work, the whole of the proceeds being paid into the city treasury as they accrue, is a question not necessary to be discussed at this time.

A certain cure for most of the abuses which exist is to put an end to the Trust, and make it a department of the city, and this the committee recommend to the early attention of Councils.

In conclusion the committee would remark that the proper management of the Gas Trust is a matter which was superior to all party considerations. Its supply should be cheap and certain. They ask the adoption of the annexed resolution.

JAMES PAGE,
B. W. GRAY,
THOS. A. BARLOW,
J. W. HOPKINS,
CHAS. M. WAGNER, } Committee.

December 12, 1866.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

TABLE OF COMPARISON—NO. 1.

	Gas Made.	Gas Sold.	Leakage	Per cent. of Loss.
1863, - -	735,689,000	675,323,491	60,374,509	8.20
1864, - -	794,676,000	711,285,425	83,390,575	10.409
1865, - -	844,516,000	727,025,451	42,490,549	13.333

No. 2.

	Gas made, feet.	Tons of coal and other mater'l used.	Yield of gas per ton.
1862, - -	656,9[illegible]7,000	68,888	9,[illegible]36
1863, - -	735,698,000	78,587	9,367
1864, - -	794,676,000	85,211	9,32[illegible]
1865, - -	844,516,000	93,067	9,074
Average for three years, - - - -			9,410
Average for 1865, - - - -			9,074
			336

No. 3.

	Tons of coal used.	Bush. of coke sold and used.	Yield of coke per ton coal.
1862, - -	66,[illegible]93	2,[illegible]62,413	35 63[illegible]
1863, - -	75,563	2,684,104	35,11[illegible]
1864, - -	83,774	2,980,567	35,591
1865, - -	93,069	3,104,553	33 357
Average yield for three years, - -			35,546
Average for 1866, - - -			33,357

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early! 8 2

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

8 12 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO., No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.
Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses.
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Muffs.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.
Also, Guns, Pistols, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball, Parlor Skating, Skating Muffs, Skating Jackets, by PHILIP WILSON & Co.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meeting was held yesterday. The business transacted was this:

Select Branch.—President Spering in the chair. A petition was presented through Mr. Cattell for lamps in Thirty-ninth street, Twenty-fourth ward.

A communication was received from the Water Department asking an extension of time to J. W. Middleton, contractor for making iron pipe, in consequence of the recent destruction of his premises by fire.

A resolution, accordingly, was introduced by Mr. Gray and passed.

A resolution to lay water pipe in Mill and other streets, Twenty-second ward, was also passed.

A long communication was introduced from H. P. M. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Department, vindicating his course while in that office, and enumerating the number and extent of the improvements made during his administration.

The communication being very long, Mr. Gray moved that it be printed, and that a special committee of five from each Chamber be appointed to investigate the accuracy of Mr. Birkinbine's claims that he has managed the affairs of his department with wisdom and economy. Agreed to.

Colonel Page then presented the annexed report from the special committee, of which he is President to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the Gas Works. [See second page.]

The chairman of the committee now moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion, the report and the testimony were ordered to be printed.

The Chamber went into joint convention to elect a City Solicitor, vice Frederick C. Brewster elected Judge.

Communications from school teachers asking for more pay, were referred to the Committee on Schools.

The amendments of Common Councils to the bill making appropriations to furnish the new Court House were concurred in; also, an ordinance making appropriations to pay the funded debt of the city.

An ordinance was introduced to pay to the clerks and messengers of Councils $60 for extra services.

Mr. Bumm protested against this as a matter that was improper. A man, as a member of Councils, should spend the money of the city as carefully as he would spend his own. If this principle is allowed, there will be no end of similar applications; and if the present salaries are not sufficient let an increase be asked for.

Mr. Barlow thought that the pay was ample.

Mr. Van Cleve urged the passage of the bill.

Col. Page opposed the bill, which passed. Yeas 14, nays 7.

The ordinance to reorganize the Fire Department was taken up as it came from Common Councils.

A motion to postpone indefinitely was debated for some time, and then put to vote with this result:

Yeas—Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Campbell, Gray, Hopkins, King, Marcus, Omerly, Page, Ritchie, Shallcross, Shermer, Shern, Smith, Wagner—15.

Nays—Messrs. Cattell, Freeman, Hodgdon, Jones, Manuel, Pollock, Van Cleve, and Spering, President—8.

A motion to reconsider was made and lost by a vote of 14 to 10.

A bill from Common Council, relative to the sale of the city's interest in Pine street wharf, was taken up.

Mr. Bumm explained that the Fotterall estate wish to purchase the small portion belonging to the city in order to improve it. Neither dock is large enough for a ship. The Fotterall estate will buy it and improve the property. It would be much better for the city to sell the city's share of the dock than to lease it at the present price, with three or four hundred dollars repairs necessary every year. The city owns only 18 feet of the wharf and 29 feet of the dock.

Mr. Hodgdon thought that the price named, $12,000, is too low for such property. He asked for postponement.

Mr. Bumm assented, and the bill was postponed for a week.

The bill authorizing the grading and paving of Washington avenue was lost. That relative to the grading of Washington lane was passed. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council came to order at 3 o'clock. President Stokley occupied the chair.

The usual list of petitions was received, and the standing committees directed to consider them.

Mr. Mactague presented a remonstrance against the alteration of the name of Prune street to Locust street, as proposed in Select Council.

A resolution offered by Mr. Martin that an invitation be extended to Select Council to meet Common Council in joint convention, at 5 o'clock, for the election of a City Solicitor in the place of F. Carroll Brewster, resigned, was agreed to.

A communication from a committee of teachers was received, requesting Councils to attend a general meeting of the lady teachers of public schools, at the High School, to-morrow afternoon, to secure concerted action for an increase of the salaries of the teachers.

Mr. Marcer, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance appropriating $1,125,000 to pay the interest of the funded debt of the city falling due on the first of January.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $297,118 46 to pay the funded debt maturing during next year.

Both ordinances passed.

The Fire bill then came up under the report of the Committee on Fire and Trusts.

Two reports came from the committee. The majority report stated that the committee had considered the ordinance submitted to them, and had amended the first section by the substitution of two members of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department instead of the Fire Marshal and Chief of Police, originally named as Commissioners. The Committee thought that as the fireman is deeply interested in the workings of the Commission he should have the privilege of a voice in its creation. The Committee also altered the original ordinance by inserting a clause allowing the firemen to elect their own officers—the Engineer and his assistants. As the Chief Engineer is under the old bill directed to be elected by Councils, the Committee thought it would be better to allow the present plan of election by the Fire Department to continue, as the Chief Engineer, chosen by the firemen themselves, will have no cause to cringe to or cajole Councils.

This report was submitted by Mr. Nichols.

Mr. Bardsley then offered a minority report, presenting the original ordinance, amended only by the substitution in the Board of Commissioners of a member of the Board of Directors instead of the Chief of Police, first named. The other sections of the bill were unchanged.

The minority report was adopted in very short order. The Chamber ignored the majority's action, called the previous question on a filibustering debate, and, by a vote of 28 to 14, finally sent the ordinance into Select Council. The nays were: Messrs. Barnes, Calhoun, Dillon, Griffiths, Hancock, Hetzel, Huhn, Mactague, Nichols, Palmer, Shane, Stanton, Stockham and Wolbert.

The Highway Committee reported a resolution to grade Washington lane, Twenty first ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Stanton, Chairman of the Committee on Port Wardens, reported an ordinance to lease to the Delaware Avenue Market Company Dock street wharf, at an annual rental of $4000. This was recommitted to the committee.

The two Chambers in joint convention, then elected James Lynd City Solicitor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Brewster. The Republicans generally voted for Mr. Lynd, he receiving 45 votes; Mr. E. C. Nichols, the present Assistant Solicitor, 11, and Thos. J. Barger 8. The division in the votes of the dominant party was because of the possible ineligibility of Mr. Lynd.

The Highway bill was considered, amended, and the Chamber adjourned.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.—The following communication was sent to Councils yesterday by Mr. Birkinbine, Chief Engineer of the Water Works:—

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—

Gentlemen:—There seems to be a misunderstanding of the management and condition of the affairs of this Department, and also an impression that the improvements made to the Works are not judicious expenditures; and as these impressions in the minds of members of your honorable body are injuriously affecting the interests of the Department as well as myself, to whom you have intrusted the Department for six years and a half, I would most respectfully ask your attention to the following statements, designed to vindicate the action of Councils in authorizing the work, and in making the appropriation for carrying it on, as well as on my own behalf; and requesting such action on your part as may be deemed proper in the premises.

On taking charge of the Water Works in July, 1858 a large number of petitions from various parts of the city were referred to me by Councils, with a resolution directing me to report upon a means of furnishing an adequate supply of water for all parts of the city. In answer to the resolution, a report was presented to Councils in October (see Appendix, No. 220, "Journal of Select Council," 1858, page 442) of the extension and improvements of the works suggested in the report. The improvements made under resolution of Councils have cost $644,033 67.

The results of these improvements have been:—1st. An increase of the pumping capacity of the Works of twenty-six million gallons per day. 2d. An increase of the storage capacity of the Works of twenty million gallons. 3d. An increase of the daily capacity of the mains for distributing water of twenty-four million gallons. 4th. The connecting of the Works, so that they can all be made to assist each other, instead of being entirely independent, as before.

The total capacity of the Works for pumping and distributing water previous to these improvements was about seventeen million gallons per day, or thirty-four gallons per inhabitant, while the amount supplied last year to a greatly increased population was forty-one gallons per inhabitant. The capacity of the Works is thus more than doubled by an expenditure of less than one-fifth their original cost. The total saving in the running expenses resulting from these improvements will not be apparent until next year, but it may be estimated at from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars per annum. As no accurate accounts were kept of pumping expenses prior to 1859, a detailed statement is impossible.

In 1859 one pound of coal was consumed for 472½ gallons of water supplied, and in 1866 one pound of coal for every 898 5-10 gallons, showing a saving in coal alone of 4755 tons, which, at $6 25 per ton, would be $29,718 75. There is a corresponding saving in other items of expense, and next year, when the full benefits of these improvements are realized, there will be a further saving of about $40,000 in the expense of pumping.

In 1867 the net profits upon the Works, after deducting all expenses, were fifty-two per cent.; in 1865 they were over fifty-five per cent., showing an increased profit, notwithstanding the price of coal, oil, tallow, repairs, and all other expenses have more than doubled since that date. The total receipts of 1866 will be (December estimated from the 13th) $650,000; the expenses (December estimated from the 13th) $220,007 76, or but $20,000 more than the expenses of 1857, and making the net profits of the Works for this year sixty-five per cent. of the gross income; and if the management of the Department the coming year should not be improved over this, the net earnings of the Works, after deducting all expenses, will be $450,000. A number of improvements have also been made to the Works, which yield no direct revenue, but which have been paid for out of the annual appropriation for maintaining the Works, among which have been the grading, planting, and improvement of the grounds at Fairmount Works, the sixteen-inch main on Twentieth street, from Poplar to Green, the main to Frankford, and replacing wooden pipe with iron, etc.

A portion of the amount annually appropriated for the maintenance of the Works has generally been left unexpended at the end of each year.

The shop, which, under other management, was a bill of expence, has been made to yield a profit of from two to five thousand dollars annually.

In appropriating the million loan, no provision was made to complete the extension proposed for Fairmount Works, viz.:—

The replacing of the old wheels with turbines and erecting a large pumping-engine, which will increase the pumping power of the works ten million gallons at all seasons of the year. This would enable the Department to furnish a full supply, and allow for all contingencies that might occur by accident or drought.

In managing the works, suggesting or making improvements, or indicating other sources of supply, care has been taken to study the interests of the city. The character of the work done, and the result of these improvements I would respectfully submit to the judgment of your honorable body.

ELECTION OF THE CITY SOLICITOR.—Councils met in convention yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing a City Solicitor, in the place of the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, resigned.

Messrs. James Lynd and Thomas J. Barger were nominated.

Mr. Dillon stated that he, on behalf of the minority, protested against the nomination of Mr. Lynd.

The vote was then taken, and the Republican members cast their votes for Mr. Lynd, and the Democratic members for Mr. Barger. Before the result of the vote was announced, a number of the Republicans asked and obtained leave to change their vote for Mr. E. K. Nichols, the present Assistant City Solicitor. The vote, on being announced, stood as follows:—Lynd, 45; Nichols, 11; Barger, 8. Mr. Lynd was therefore declared to be the nominee of the Convention.

The reason given why the eleven Republican members changed their votes was that there was some doubt as to the right of Councils to elect Mr. Lynd, and therefore Mr. Nichols was voted for, so as to make him the next highest on the list, if it should be declared by the Court that Mr. Lynd was not entitled.

FIRES LAST EVENING.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the store of Herbert & Tabor, No. 6 North Fourth street. Damage trifling.

At quarter-past 7 o'clock an alarm was caused by a trifling fire at N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Lombard streets.

At half-past 7 o'clock a fire occurred in the house of William C. Montgomery, No. 1430 Fawn street, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, while an attempt was being made to fill it when lighted. Loss $50.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock a barn on the Tacony road, near Frankford, belonging to Dr. Burgin, was destroyed by fire. Loss $150. Covered by insurance.

A THIEF WITH A SWEET TOOTH.—Jacob Eiter and William Bailey had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of stealing confectionery from the store of Mrs. S. S. Keene's, Market street. They were held for trial. An additional charge, that of carrying concealed deadly weapons, was preferred against Eiter, a black-jack being found on him after his arrest, and he was held on that charge also.

COACH UPSET AND MAN INJURED.—A. J. Hart, of Ohio, while on his way, yesterday, to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot was severely injured by the breaking down of the Continental Hotel coach, in West Market street. He was removed to the hotel.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Frank Monck, thirteen years old, was killed yesterday on Green street wharf, by a pile of lumber falling on him. His parents reside back of No. 129 Coates street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Additional Appropriation to the City Commissioners to pay Certain Claims.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two thousand and thirty-four dollars and forty cents be and is hereby appropriated to the City Commissioners for the following purposes, viz.:—

Item 1. To pay meals for Jurors, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

Item 2. To pay fees of Coroner, twelve hundred dollars.

Item 3. To pay Officers of the Court of Common Pleas, one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Item 4. To pay for printing the Venire of the Court of Quarter Sessions, six terms, eighty dollars and forty cents.

Item 5. To pay Interpreter of the Court of Quarter Sessions, one hundred and thirty dollars.

Item 6. To pay for cases and shelving for election purposes, in the City Commissioners' Office, two hundred and forty-one dollars.

Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on Item 2, unless the charges contained in the bill charged to said item shall be accompanied by the certificate of the City Solicitor, that the same are no greater than those allowed by law. And warrants shall be drawn by the City Commissioners in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Erection of additional Market Houses on Girard avenue, for the use of Farmers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of Markets be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to have erected under the supervision of the Committee on Markets, additional Market Houses on Girard avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, similar to those already erected on said street, for the use of farmers, the rents of the same to be arranged by the Committee on Markets, in conjunction with the Commissioner.

Section 2. That said work shall not be commenced until after January 1st, 1867; and that an amount sufficient to complete the work be made in the annual appropriation to the Department of Markets, Wharves and Landings, for the year 1867; and also that the Commissioner on Markets, etc., be directed to advertise for proposals to do the work, and that the same be allotted to the lowest bidder.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Commissioner of Markets to Appoint a Clerk for the Market in Manayunk, Twenty-first Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of Markets be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a clerk for the markets in Manayunk, in the Twenty-first Ward, whose duty shall commence on the 1st of January 1867, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of Four Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-five Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, for the year 1867, to be applied as follows:—

Item 1. To the Sinking Fund of ten millions, one hundred thousand dollars.

Item 2. To the Sinking Fund of one million, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 3. To the Sinking Fund of eight hundred thousand dollars, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

Item 4. To the Sinking Fund of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, fifty-four hundred dollars.

Item 5. To the Sinking Fund of Sunbury and Erie Railroad, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

Item 6. To the Sinking Fund of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, thirty-nine hundred dollars.

Item 7. To the Sinking Fund of Northwestern Railroad, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Item 8. To the Sinking Fund of certain obligations, nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Item 9. To the Sinking Fund of Road Damages, one thousand dollars.

Item 10. To the Sinking Fund of certain Culverts, two thousand four hundred dollars.

Item 11. To the Sinking Fund of Water Loan No. 1, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Item 12. To the Sinking Fund of seven hundred thousand dollars, eighty-four hundred dollars.

Item 13. To the Sinking Fund of Defense of City No. 1, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Item 14. To the Sinking Fund of Gas Works No. 1, nine thousand dollars.

Item 15. To the Sinking Fund of Gas Works No. 2, ten thousand dollars.

Item 16. To the Sinking Fund of Gas Works No. 3, ten thousand dollars.

Item 17. To the Sinking Fund of Gas Works No. 4, twenty thousand dollars.

Item 18. To the Sinking Fund of School Loan No. 1, twelve hundred dollars.

Item 19. To the Sinking Fund of Road Damage and Bridge Loan, twelve hundred dollars.

Item 20. To the Sinking Fund of Chesnut Street Bridge Loan, No. 1, two thousand four hundred dollars.

Item 21. To the Sinking Fund of twelve hundred thousand dollars, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

Item 22. To the Sinking Fund of Bounty, No. 1, six thousand dollars.

Item 23. To the Sinking Fund of Defense of City, No. 3, six thousand dollars.

Item 24. To the Sinking Fund of Defense of City, No. 3, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 25. To the Sinking Fund of City Bounty, No. 2, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

Item 26. To the Sinking Fund of City Bounty, No. 3, forty-two thousand dollars.

Item 27. To the Sinking Fund of Public School Loan, No. 2 twelve thousand dollars.

Item 28. To the Sinking Fund of Water Loan, No. 2, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 29. To the Sinking Fund of Municipal Loan, thirty thousand dollars.

Item 30. To the Sinking Fund of Chesnut Street Bridge, No. 2, one thousand and twenty dollars.

Item 31. To the Sinking Fund of Defense of City, No. 4, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Item 32. To the Sinking Fund of City Loan, No. 33, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 33. For Salary of Secretary, four hundred dollars.

Item 34. For Stationery, Incidentals, etc., twenty dollars.

And warrants to be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Levy and Fix the Rate of Taxes for the Year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Commissioners are hereby authorized and required forthwith to levy on the taxable property returned by the Assessors as the assessment made in the year 1866 (except such as is marked "Rural"), a tax of four dollars on the hundred dollars on the assessed value thereof, and upon every taxable inhabitant of the city the sum of twenty-five cents.

Section 2. The said tax to be levied for the year 1867, as our city and county tax, and is hereby voted for the following objects for the said year, viz.:—

Item 1. For the relief and employment of the Poor, the sum of seventeen cents.

Item 2. For the Public Schools, the sum of fifty-eight cents.

Item 3. For lighting the City, the sum of twenty-eight cents.

Item 4. For the payment of interest on the funded debt and for the sinking fund, the sum of one dollar and fifty-four cents.

Item 5. For the care of the Public Highways, the sum of twenty cents.

Item 6. For supply of Water, the sum of twenty-one cents.

Item 7. For the Police, the sum of thirty-seven cents.

Item 8. For the care of the City Property, the sum of six cents.

Item 9. For the Department of Fire, the sum of seven cents.

Item 10. For the Prisons, the sum of seven cents.

Item 11. For the Department of City Commissioners, the sum of eleven cents.

Item 12. For Street Cleansing, the sum of seven cents.

Item 13. For the remaining expenses of the Municipality, the sum of twenty-seven cents.

And said amounts are hereby declared to be appropriated for the said objects, subject to further direction by ordinance; and it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to cause to be printed on the tax bills the rates voted for the objects hereinbefore mentioned.

Section 3. On all such portions of the assessed property marked "Rural," only two-thirds of the tax shall be levied; and no part of that set apart for the relief and employment of the Poor shall be levied on the assessed property situate in the Wards where houses for the accommodation of the poor are provided as required by the Eighteenth Section of the Act of February 2, 1854.

Section 4. That in pursuance of the power vested in the Councils of Philadelphia by "A further supplement to an Act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia," approved April 17, 1861, there shall be the following allowance made to the payers of taxes, and penalty added for the non-payment by the Receiver of Taxes, to wit:—At the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of the payment until the first day of January, if paid before the first day of September; if paid after the first day of September, and on or before first day of October, an addition of one per cent; and if not paid until after the first day of October, then an addition of two per cent, shall be added to and payable on the same; and if not paid until after the first day of December, then an addition of three per cent. shall be added to and payable on the same.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 14 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 2[illegible] PEAR Street. 7 11 7[illegible]

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

The Passage of the Suffrage Bill by the Senate.

In the Senate, yesterday, the debate on the District of Columbia Suffrage bill was continued. The amendment allowing women to vote having been defeated, Mr. Dixon's amendment, to insert as a qualification that no one who has not heretofore voted shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write his name, was next taken up. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, made an elaborate speech in favor of the amendment, giving the usual arguments in favor of intelligence as a qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, made an able speech in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the original bill. He said that if the suffrage were qualified, as proposed, there would be an inducement to keep the negro from learning to read and write, so as to keep him from the ballot. If it was universal, the people would be driven to the education of the negro, to make him an intelligent voter.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, also contended that the practical efficacy of the amendment would be to retard the cause of education in the District. If none but the colored men who could read and write were allowed to vote, the enemies of the colored men would see to it that there were no opportunities given them to learn to read and write. Let the suffrage be universal, and it would be an incentive to education.

Restriction of suffrage, he said, was an aristocratic, not a democratic, idea. If the negroes of Virginia got the right to vote, Wise and Letcher would be found attempting to prove that they had always been friends of the negro. They would make affidavits that they are related to them; that the same blood runs in their veins that courses through the veins of the black man. No doubt the Democrats would get a great many votes from the black men, if the Democrats treated them better than the Republicans, and he hoped they would.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, made a speech, the substance of which was that, while he would not like a test of intelligence to be applied to Democrats in Indiana, he would be very glad to impose it upon the colored people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, defended the original bill, on the great principle that all governments derive their power from the consent of the governed, and that the colored people were a part of the Government. The colored people of the District had shown themseves loyal and intelligent; they had furnished more men than the white inhabitants for the army.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, closed the debate, opposing the amendment. He said:—

"The example set by Congress now was to be followed by the people of the disorganized States. If an educational standard is set up, it will be followed throughout the South. The votes of the black loyalists are needed now. In the District of Columbia Congress was beginning the great work of reconstruction on which the Union was to be harmonized."

Mr. Dixon's amendment was then defeated by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Dixon, Doolittle, Fogg, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle, and Willey—11.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Creswell, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, and Wilson—34.

Mr. Yates, who would have voted nay, was paired with Mr. Johnson.

After several verbal amendments, the bill was passed by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—32

Nays—Messrs Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, and Van Winkle—13.

Messrs. Yates and Johnson (the latter being absent) paired, as in the former vote.

The bill, in full, will be found in the Congressional proceedings, published in another column. Its chief feature is that it confers the right of suffrage upon all male persons over twenty-one years of age, born or naturalized in the United States, except paupers, criminals, persons under guardianship, *and persons who may have voluntarily given aid or comfort to the Rebels in the late Rebellion.*

The passage of this bill by the Senate marks an era in our history. It is a return to the first principles of republican government—a coming back to the old foundations of true democracy. It means that aristocracy has had its day in our country, and that, from this time forward, the people, the whole people, and not privileged classes, are to rule.

A Needed Work.

Mr. Howe yesterday introduced in the Senate a resolution directing the Clerk of that body to prepare for publication a volume containing the colonial charters, and the various State Constitutions of each State of the United States, together with all amendments thereto at any time in force, arranging the same in chronological order for each State.

Every person who has had occasion to investigate the questions now agitating the country, must have felt the want of a work such as is contemplated above; and we have often wondered that some enterprising publisher had not before now occupied the field.

An Important Measure.

Mr. Yates, of Illinois, introduced a bill yesterday in the Senate for the publication of the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. It provides that official notice of the adoption of the amendment by the States shall be sent to the Secretary of the Senate and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, instead of to the Secretary of State, as heretofore required; and that, upon receipt by these two officers of official notice from three-fourths of the States that any amendment has been adopted, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall forthwith cause publication of the same to be made in the newspapers authorized by law to promulgate the laws, with their joint certificates, that such amendment or amendments are valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The object of this bill is to leave the determination of what are States in the Union, capable of acting upon a Constitutional amendment, to officers chosen by Congress, and not to the Secretary of State. We think a more direct and satisfactory method of reaching the same end would be for Congress itself to openly declare what number of States now constitutes the "three-fourths" necessary to adopt an amendment to the Constitution, and then direct the officer or officers whom it may designate for that purpose, on the receipt of notice from that requisite number of States of the adoption of the amendment, to make official publication thereof. It is a matter for Congress alone to determine, and that body should do it in an open and direct manner.

On Dit.—It is rumored, and apparently on good authority, that Hon. Ben Wood, State Senator, in a trial of skill with Congressman elect, Hon. John Morrissey, at the scientific game of faro, on Wednesday night last, realized the handsome winnings of $140,000. The contest took place at the headquarters of Congressman Morrissey, on Twenty-fourth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

GRACE CHURCH FAIR
AT
INSTITUTE HALL,
(WILMINGTON DELAWARE), [12 8 7t
From December 10 to December 15, inclusive.

A GREAT MEETING IN BEHALF OF "THE MISSION HOUSE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES," will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT streets.
SPEAKERS.
Rev. H. J. MORTON, D. D.,
Rev. M. A. DE W. HOWE, D. D.,
Rev. R. B. CLAXTON, D. D.
Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D.
A collection will be taken up. 12 14 2t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped
12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM.—Professor BUTCHINGS, the world-renowned Lightning Calculator, will deliver a Lecture on "Figures and Faces," and give examples of his wonderful mability of calculation on SATURDAY EVENING, December 15, 1866, at Bryant, Strat on & Kimberly's College Hall, Assembly Building, S W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. A limited number of tickets for sale at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 Chesnut street, also at Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly's College, 25 cents each. It

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership $25 00
Annual Membership 3 00
Entrance Fee 1 00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DECEMBER 12, 1866.
The mails for HAVANA, Cuba, per steamship STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office, December 15, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.
12 13 2t CHARLES M. HALL, Postmaster.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY MORNING January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
12 10 mw13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE.
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,
10 15 mwf&m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LADIES' FUR TRIMMED HOODS.
LADIES' SKATING HATS.
FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS.
CHILDREN'S VELVET HATS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.

THEO. H. McCALLA,
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, (12 14 12t4p
No. 804 CHESNUT St.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES, first, second, and third floors, at No. 431 WALNUT Street. Apply on the premises. 12 13 3t*

THE ONLY CHOICE SEATS FOR
RISTORI! RISTORI!
AT THE
12 14 3t
BOOKSTAND IN THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 23 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered and Tucked Handkerchiefs,
Hemstitched and Plain Handkerchiefs,
Lace Collars and Sets,
Embroidered Linen Sets.
Gents' Plain and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs
Jouvin's Best Kid Gloves,
Buff, White, Scarlet, and
Blue Cloth Gloves.
Brown and Mode Gloves,
Fancy Hosiery for Children.
Fancy Woollen Gaiters for Skating.
N. B.—Materials for Ladies' Skating Skirts. Green Baize for Skating Bags. It

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
11 24 im4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

W. H. SHOW NINTH
GROVE, CASES. 4TH ST

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
COULD & CO.,
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church)
Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.
2 10 5p

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE OPERA GLASSES,
ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOKS,
AND MUSIC FOLIOS.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
12 14 11t SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

LADIES' CLOAKS,
NOW OPEN.
A FINE ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE BEST MATERIALS AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT
ACNEW & ENGLISH'S.
11 28 wfmlmrp] No. 25 S. NINTH St.

EXTRA BOUNTY.
The authorities at Washington have positively determined to pay this BOUNTY IMMEDIATELY
Apply to or address the undersigned,
FEE ONLY $5 00.
JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 South FOURTH Street,
1t 5p* Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Vols.

WM. A. BROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET St.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
UMBRELLAS,
MADE FROM SUPERIOR
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILKS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
FINISHED OFF WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF
IVORY, WALNUT, and PARTRIDGE
HANDLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [12 11 13t

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.
OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied, Prices low. 9 24 3m

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

FOR
JANUARY, 1867.

FIRST NUMBER OF THE NINETEENTH VOLUME,

Contains articles of great value and popular interest by writers many of whom stand conspicuously foremost among American authors. It has

SERIAL STORIES
By Oliver Wendell Holmes and the author of "Herman."

POEMS
By R. W. Emerson, James Russell Lowell, John G. Whittier, E. C. Stedman, and W. C. Bryant

SHORT STORIES
By Bayard Taylor and J. T. Trowbridge.

POLITICAL ARTICLES
By Frederick Douglass and C. M. Ellis.

ESSAYS AND SKETCHES
By T. W. Higginson, James Parton, Charles Dawson Shanly, and Walter Mitchell.

AND REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

Price, 35 cents a number; $4 00 a year. Two copies, $7 00; Five copies, $16 00; Ten copies, $30 00; Twenty copies, $60 00; and an extra copy to the person forming the Club of Twenty.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1867.
THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE THIRD YEAR,
BEING THAT FOR
January, 1867, is Now Ready.
IT CONTAINS MANY
NEW FEATURES AND
OLD FAVORITES;
AMONG WHICH ARE:
POEMS, by Longfellow and Lowell.
STORIES AND SKETCHES, by Bayard Taylor, J. T. Trowbridge, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Aunt Fanny, Gail Hamilton, E. Stuart Phelps, and Louise E. Chollet.
THE FIRST PART OF "GOOD OLD TIMES," by Elijah Kellogg.
A NEW-YEAR SONG—Three pages of Music—composed expressly for "Our Young Folks," by J. R. Thomas.
A PORTRAIT ON STEEL OF CAPTAIN WAYNE REID, from a Photograph taken for "Our Young Folks."
A FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATION by S. Eytinge, Jr.
FOURTEEN OTHER ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD, by the best artists.
"ROUND THE EVENING LAMP," (with a new illustrative design) and "OUR LETTER BOX," filled with fresh and delightful matter.
Altogether keeping "Our Young Folks"
THE BRIGHTEST AND THE BEST.
Price, 20 cents a number; $2 00 a year. Three copies, $5 00; Five copies, $8 00; Ten copies, $15 00; Twenty copies, $30 00; and an extra copy gratis to the person forming the Club of twenty.
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
1t PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

UNEQUALLED STEEL PLATES!
SUPERB FASHION PLATE!
FANCY SLIPPER PATTERN!
FIFTY-FOUR ENGRAVINGS IN THIS NUMBER!
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR
JANUARY, 1867.
The LADY'S BOOK for January cannot be excelled by any Fashion periodical in the United States or Europe. Look at the contents:—
The First Party. A very superior steel engraving.
A Steel plate title page, containing several handsome pictures.
Our usual highly-finished Colored Fashion-plate. Brides and Bridesmaids.
A Fancy Slipper. Printed in colors.
On the Wissahickon. A Skating Scene. Printed in colors.
Spending a Penny. A handsome engraving for the juveniles.
Our latest Paris Fashions consist of a Morning Robe; Promenade Suit, two engravings; Suits for Children; the Irene Jacket, front and back view; and a Gentleman's Dressing Gown.
Among the Novelties will be found a new Waist pattern suitable for a school-girl; five beautiful Bonnets; Peplum dress; Dinner dress; Promenade suit for a young girl, front and back view, etc. etc
The Work Department contains the following variety of work:—
Hat Pegs; Hanging Border, worked in beads; Alphabet for Bead or Worsted work; Case for Knitting or Crochet Needles; A Basket for Drying Salad; Knitted Border for a Bedquilt; Ladies' Mittens in Berlin work; Design for the end of a Fancy Scarf; Crochet Smoking-cap, three engravings; Designs for working on Net, two engravings; Letters for Marking; Embroidery and Braiding Patterns, etc.
Drawing Lessons, six engravings. Model Cottage, with plans
The Literary matter in the January number is by the best magazine writers in the country. Marion Harland, Mary Janvrin, Sophie de Lamater, S. Anne Frost, Mrs. Denison, S. A. Emery, and others, contribute articles that make this number rank as the best ever issued.
For sale at the Bookstores. 1t*

DURHAM'S RESTAURANT,
N. E. CORNER ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL,
(Late of No. 305 Chesnut street,)
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned begs leave to inform his former patrons that he has fitted up a first-class Restaurant, at the N. E. Corner of ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Having had several years' experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.
His establishment is provided with rooms neatly furnished, suitable for either large or small Dinner or Supper Parties.
He is prepared to furnish PARTIES, WEDDINGS, COLLATIONS, Etc., with the best refreshments, and good competent waiters at the shortest notice.
Boned Turkey, Alamode Beef, and all ornamental dishes made to order.
S. DURHAM,
12 13 1mrp ELEVENTH AND CALLOWHILL.

CRAB APPLE CIDER,
THE GENUINE ARTICLE,
QUALITY UNUSUALLY FINE.
For sale by the barrel or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 5 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of R. W. SMITH.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of D. C. FOLWELL, Trustee of R. W. SMITH and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of R. BUNDLE SMITH, Esq., No. 713 South FOURTH street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 14 5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HOPE, Minors
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ROBERT D. MORRIS, Guardian of GEORGE B. HOPE and MARY E. HOPE, children of MATTHEW B. and AGNES C. HOPE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 14 fn w5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

Having Disposed of the Larger Portion of these
DESIRABLE SECURITIES.
WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THEM ONLY
TILL DECEMBER 20,
(If not previously disposed of),
AT THE LOW PRICE OF
89.
After that date, should any remain unsold,
THE PRICE WILL BE ADVANCED.
DREXEL & CO.,
12 6 12t] No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathl. Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 m

BAILEY & Co.
819 *Chestnut Street,*
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS OF
English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
English Cutlery,
Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
Gilt Goods, &c.
Always on hand a large assortment of
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
SILVER WARE FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
14 fmwtJ1]

CARTE D'OR CHAMPAGNE.
Just Received an Invoice of the Renowned
CARTE D'OR CHAMPAGNE,
A Great Favorite with Champagne Drinkers.
FOR SALE AT THE AGENT'S PRICE.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
8 14 mwf 4p5

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
An Assortment of Elegant
WRAPPERS,
SCARFS,
TIES,
GLOVES,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
And Novelties in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at
J. W. SCOTT & CO.'S,
12 10 12trp] No. 814 CHESNUT St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to
PUBLIC SALE OR VENDUE
On SATURDAY, December 15, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises,
No. 4700 GERMANTOWN Avenue and LINDEN Street, Germantown.
The Stock, Good will, and unexpired Term of Lease of a GROCERY STORE, consisting of a large assortment of plain and fancy Groceries, Wines, Liquors, etc.; also Horses, Mules, Wagons and Harness etc etc Seized and taken in execution as the property of Johnson & Co., and to be sold by
HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.
Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office December 8 1866. 1t*

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
MILLINERY GOODS.
REAL LACE GOODS.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade. [11 30 mwf1t

FIVE BOOKS

Which should be read by every Young Girl in the Land.

COUNTESS KATE.
By Miss Yonge, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

MILLY; Or, The Hidden Cross.
A Story of School Girl Life. By the author of "Irish Amy."

HELEN FORD, The Famous Vocalist.
By Horatio Alger, Jr.

FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD.
The best book for girls written.

Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
An Exquisite Story.

FOUR BOOKS EVERY BOY SHOULD READ:
CHARLIE CODMAN'S CRUISE.
PAUL PRESCOTT'S CHARGE.
FRANK'S CAMPAIGN.
All by Horatio Alger, Jr., the next best write boys to Oliver Optic.

BOYS AT CHEQUASSET.
By the author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood."
SOLD BY EVERY PHILADELPHIA BOOKSELLER.
LORING,
12 13 2t PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

BARRY GRAY'S BOOKS.
Lively, humorous, and sparkling.—Boston Transcript
OUT OF TOWN.
By Barry Gray. With illustrations from designs by Bierstadt, Gifford, Beard, and others. 1 volume, crown 8vo.
If we wished to convert a follower of single blessedness from the error of his ways, or create a smile on the countenance of a perplexed husband, we would wish no more magical wand than the pen of Barry Gray.—Indianapolis Daily Democrat.
PRICE, $2 00
MY MARRIED LIFE AT HILLSIDE.
By Barry Gray. With illustrations by McNevin. 1 volume, crown 8vo.
In these days of sensational novel-writing, it is a luxury to catch a glimpse of anything like the life with which we are familiar, or, at all events, of life which we know to be possible. * * * His pictures of domestic life are Dutch-like in their felicity.—Brooklyn Eagle.
PRICE, $2 00.
MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES,
With an Occasional Felicity by way of Contrast; by an Irritable Man. By Barry Gray. 1 volume crown 8vo.
His humor is of the quiet and delicate kind, wholly without malice or bitterness; and his easy, colloquial style gives a singular charm to his pages.—Portland Press.
PRICE, $2 00.
THESE BOOKS ARE SOLD IN THE CARS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 BROOME Street,
NEW YORK. 12 12 4t

TWO GREAT HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR BOYS.
THE YOUNG WRECKER OF FLORIDA REEF; Or, The Trials and Adventures of Fred. Ransom Illustrated by E. & W. L. Sheppard. 16mo. $1 50
This is a rare book of adventure of a boy in a heretofore unknown region, and gives a true and faithful account of a boy who was taken off to sea—his experience with the wreckers on the Florida coast—his trials with the monsters of the deep—his fishing, hunting, and turtling exploits—his thrilling adventures with the Indians and wild beasts on the Florida Reefs, and his safe and happy return to his home.
THE YOUNG MAROONERS ON THE FLORIDA COAST. By Rev. F. R. Goulding. A new and revised edition, with additional matter. With 12 illustrations 16mo. $1 50.
I have read the Young Marooners with exceeding interest, and I think it one of the most attractive books for the young I have ever seen. My group of children, to whom I read it, with universal acclaim pronounced it to be equal to "Robinson Crusoe." A child's verdict cannot give higher praise.—Rev. John S. C. Abbott.
Also, MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. A Book of Poetry for the Young, with highly colored Illustrations. Antique cloth, gilt top and side $2 00
The same, with plain illustrations 1 00
Published by
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien.)
12 13 4p No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

A PAPER FOR THE AGE.
THE
"Watchman and Reflector"
ENLARGED TO NEARLY TWICE ITS PRESENT SIZE
One of the most complete and Comprehensive Religious and Family Journals in the world.
Its Corps of Editors and Contributors are unequalled in number and unsurpassed in ability by any religious paper in the United States.
TERMS—One copy, $3 00 in advance. For $5 00 any person sending his own name, and the name of a new subscriber, can have two copies, one year.
For specimen copies address
FORD, OLMSTEAD & CO.,
Publishers "Watchman and Reflector,"
12 8 9t Boston, Massachusetts.

DAVIS, PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
Colored Toy Books and Juveniles,
OFFER TO DEALERS
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
JUVENILE BOOKS
IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.
No. 21 South SIXTH Street,
12 3 mwf6t] PHILADELPHIA.

"MAINE POTATOES"—PRINCE ALBERTS AND JACKSON WHITES.
Just arrived from Portland and for sale in lots to suit, from schooner "Ida F. Wheeler," at CAPEL'S Wharf, below Arch street. 12 1 6t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

Skating—The Season Commenced—The Parks in Full Operation—The Snow.—The cold weather seems to have set in for good. Jack Frost has covered our ponds and skating parks with firm, hard ice, and already the men, women, and children are to be seen engaged in the healthful and invigorating sport of skating. The parks now present a most beautiful sight with the gay and brilliant assemblages that are gathered within their enclosures.

These parks are an institution, and there are probably more of them in successful operation in Philadelphia than in any other city on the continent. They are as as follows:—

The Oakdale Park is accessible by the Fourth and Eighth Streets passenger railroad.

The Harrison Park is on Berks street, between Front and Second streets.

Arctic Park, Eighth street and Columbia avenue.

North Broad Street Park, accessible by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad.

Keystone Park, Third and Morris streets.

Eastwick's Skating Park, near Gray's Ferry bridge.

Gray's Ferry Park, near the bridge.

Central Skating Park, Fifteenth and Wallace streets.

National Skating Park, at Twenty-first and Columbia avenue, and at the *Free* Union Skating Park, Fourth and Diamond streets.

All of these parks are open during the day, and until 10 P. M. Most of them have bands of music in attendance, and have every appliance that will add to the comfort and convenience of their patrons.

Speaking of skating and winter sports, we came across the following amusing article, from the pen of "Gris" (Mr. E. C. Griswold), which appeared in the Cincinnati *Times*:—

"Winter is the coldest season of the year, because it comes in the winter, mostly. In some countries winter comes in the summer, and then it is very pleasant. I wish winter came in summer in this country, which is the best Government that the sun ever shone upon. Then, we could go skating barefoot and slide down hill in linen trowsers. We could snowball without our fingers getting cold—and men who go out sleigh-riding wouldn't have to stop at every tavern to warm, as they do now. It snows more in the winter than it does at any other season of the year. This is because so many cutters and sleighs are made then.

"Ice grows much better in winter than in summer, which was an inconvenience before the discovery of ice-houses. Water that is left out of doors is apt to freeze at this season. Some folks take in their wells and cisterns on a cold night, and keep them by the fire, so they don't freeze.

"Skating is great fun in the winter. The boys get their skates on when the river is frozen over, and race, play tag, break through the ice, and get wet all over (they get drowned sometimes, and are brought home all dripping which makes their mothers scold, getting water all over the carpet in the front room), fall and break their heads, and enjoy themselves in many other ways. A wicked boy once stole my skates, and ran off with them and I couldn't catch him. Mother said:—'Never mind, judgment will overtake him.'

"Well, if judgment does, judgment will have to be pretty lively on his legs, for that boy runs bully.

"There ain't much sleigh riding, except in the winter. Folks don't seem to care about it in warm weather. Grown up boys and girls like to go sleigh-riding. The boys generally drive with one hand, and help the girls to hold their muffs with the other. Brother Bob let me go along a little way, once, when he took Celia Ann Crane out sleigh-riding and I thought he paid more attention to holding the muff than he did to holding the horses.

"Snow balling is another winter sport. I have snow-balled in the summer but we used stones and hard apples. It isn't so amusing as it is in winter, somehow."

We have not as yet experienced the latter visitation, although in some parts of the country there have been heavy falls of snow. We have had a few sprinkles in our midst. Last night, indeed, there was just enough fell to make it certain that winter has commenced. There was a very small and scant covering on the ground this morning. We would desire in this connection that the reader should peruse the splendid little poem on "The First Snow-Fall," by James Russell Lowell. It is as follows:—

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily, all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm-tree
Was ridged inch-deep with pearl.

From sheds new-roofed with Carrara
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow;
The stiff rails were softened to swans' down
And still wavered down the snow.

I stood and watched from the window
The noiseless work of the sky
And the sudden flurries of snow birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood;
How the flakes were folding it gently,
As did robins the Babes in the Wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes the snow?"
And I told of the good All-Father
Who cares for us here below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our first great sorrow
When that mound was heaped so high.

I remember the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scars of our buried woe.

Then with eyes that saw not I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

Fire and Narrow Escape from Destruction.—About 7 o'clock last evening, the house at the corner of Seventeenth and Locust streets, occupied by Mrs. W. W. Fisher, took fire. The members of the family went out to take tea with a relative, about half-past 6, leaving the servants, six in number, to take care of the house. About half an hour after they had taken their departure, the cook smelt smoke, and on going upstairs, found the second story entry full of it, and the doors of the chambers of Mrs. Fisher and her daughter locked, and found that the premises were on fire. The alarm was given, and the coachman, with the assistance of the female servants, succeeded in breaking open one of the chamber doors, and found a bureau and a bed in flames, and the room filled with smoke. In the adjoining room a bed was on fire. They succeeded in suppressing the flames to some extent, and with the aid of some of the members of the Philadelphia Engine, effectually subdued them with buckets of water taken from the bath-room.

Considerable damage was done to the furniture of the room by the heat and water. One bureau was entirely destroyed, as were the two beds. Had not the alarm been given at the time it was, the whole building would, without doubt, have been a mass of ruins this morning. Fire Marshal Blackburn made an investigation, and the evidence, so far, implicates William Keating, a colored waiter, from Fredericksburg, Va., who has been in the family only a short time. He was arrested at 11 o'clock by the Fire Marshal and Sergeant Pennington, of the Fifth District, at a house in Fifteenth street, near Bedford, and was locked up in the Fifth District Station House to await a further investigation.

Auction Store Robbed.—The store of Thomas A. Bailey, No. 1023 Market street, was robbed on Wednesday night or yesterday morning by some person or persons who were supposed to have been secreted in some part of the building when it was closed for the night. The fire-proof, which was built by firm in Wall street, New York, was broken into by the thieves, and robbed to the amount of several thousand dollars in money and jewelry.

A Mixed-up Case.—A man by the name or alias of "Long Mike" was employed to take charge of a drove of cattle from the West Philadelphia drove-yard, to be taken to Trenton. Soon after starting, he concluded that the drive was more than he could handle, and he employed another man, by the name of John Baxter, to assist him for twenty-five cents an hour. Being thus relieved of a part of his responsibility, "Long Mike" took the opportunity to stop at all the taverns, and imbibe of the fluids vended at those places. He soon got gloriously tight, and invited Baxter to go in and drink with him. The latter refused, when "Long Mike" struck him.

Baxter, being a high-tempered Irishman, could not stand that, and having a shillelah in his possession, he played the "Devil's tattoo" on Long Mike's head. The latter then left him, when he drove his charge to Frankford in safety. Hardly had he got into the latter place when Long Mike came along and got a warrant out against him for assault and battery. He was arrested last evening, and despite of his protestations and asseverations, was held in $500 bail by Alderman Holme, on a charge of assault and battery. He is, no doubt, reflecting on the uncertainty of the law, and will, it is said, turn the tables on his prosecutor.

Hearing before United States Commissioner Sergeant.—At 12 o'clock to-day a man named John Cardiff was before Commissioner Sergeant on the charge of moving whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse.

Michael Roubaugh sworn—Last night, about 6½ o'clock, at Twenty-first and Master streets, I saw this man driving a dray with a barrel of whisky on it; I went up to him, and saw the barrel had no inspection marks on it; I asked him what was in it; he said he didn't know; I asked him where he loaded, he said at Twenty-third and Master streets; he had taken two barrels of molasses there, and a man told him to load the barrel, and take it to Tenth and Jefferson streets, and he would be there as soon as he was; I told him it looked suspicious to move a barrel of whisky at that hour, he said it looked like smuggling; I took him to the Station House, and told Sergeant Walter Brodie to see about it.

Sergeant Walter Brodie sworn—I took the young man to Tenth and Jefferson streets, and saw a Mr. Barry; I asked him (Cardiff) if that was the man? and he replied, "No, it was a taller man."

The defendant was held in $500 bail to answer before the United States District Court.

Counsel for the United States, Mr. Valentine; and Mr. O'Neil for defendant.

A Destructive Fellow.—John McGinn went out on a bender yesterday. In order to fortify his body against the attacks of the cold weather, he filled his interior with liquid fire. The consequence was that John got into a shocking state of inebriety, and was incontinently taken in charge by a policeman, and deposited in the lock-up. Now the lock-up of the First District is a very comfortable place, Lieutenant Fuller having an eye to the comfort of those under him. John wishing to enjoy the heat to its fullest extent, planted himself in front of the heater, and the heat had a bad effect on his head, swelling the bump of destructiveness exceedingly large. The consequences were, first, that the cell was pretty well demolished; and, secondly, John was sent below in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Lutz, to answer a charge of malicious mischief.

Accidents.—Yesterday afternoon a carpenter named William Walsh, while walking along the north side of Girard avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, carrying a box of tools, slipped down on the ice which had formed in one of the gutters that crosses the walk, and was severely cut on the face, which came in contact with a saw edge.

A little boy named Denny Wilcox, residing on Fourth street, below Diamond, while skating on a large pond near his home last evening, was run over by a number of large boys, who were playing at games, regardless of the safety of others, and thrown down so forcibly that his left shoulder-blade was dislocated. The little fellow was taken to his home, where medical assistance was procured and his shoulder righted.

Filial Ingratitude.—Edward Gaffney is what is generally termed a hard case. He is in the habit of showing a violent disregard of the fourth commandment on any and all occasions. The climax was reached last evening, when Edward returned to his home in Cadwalader street, near Dauphin, in a state of drunkenness, and, getting into a quarrel with his father, kicked the old man down stairs, and then set to and smashed the furniture. The ruthless man was arrested on the information of the neighbors, whose sense of decency and propriety had been so outraged, and was taken before Alderman Fields. After a hearing he was held in $600 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery at Court. The case is a very aggravated one, and the prisoner has been guilty of the same thing, it is alleged, several times before.

Violation of Ordinances.—High Constable Barton made several arrests yesterday for the violation of city ordinances. A great deal of annoyance to our citizens is caused by the disregard of the ordinances that have been passed to regulate the business privileges enjoyed by storekeepers and market-men. Amongst those arrested yesterday were Mr. Kline, for a violation of market ordinance, in the North Second street market; and Alexander McCarthy, for violating the market ordinance in South Second street market. The first was fined by Alderman Toland and the latter by Alderman Lutz.

Fatal Accident—Man and Wife Injured and Child Killed.—This morning Thomas Watt, twenty-eight years of age, his wife, Isabella, aged twenty-five years, and child, three months old, residing on Second street, above Columbia avenue, were run over at Aramingo by the 11 o'clock train of cars from New York, instantly killing the child, breaking the arm and leg of the woman, and slightly injuring the man. The woman was taken to the Hospital.

A Deserved Appointment.—Mr. Martin V. B. Haines, for some time in the employ of the city government, has passed a successful examination before the Board of Naval Examiners, and has received a commission of acting master in the United States navy, pending his confirmation by the Senate as a full master. Mr. Haines served during the war in the Mississippi squadron. He has been ordered to New York, to report to the *Peoria*.

The Evening Telegraph in Mantua.—A new carrier for The Evening Telegraph has just been stationed in Mantua, and the citizens of that section of the city will be punctually served with the paper on leaving their orders at the Drug Store at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Bridge streets.

A Word to the Proprietors of Ponds.—If you would make your skating ponds popular, and secure visitations from the ladies, you should at once take vigorous measures to stop all rude and dangerous games played on the ice by large boys, who, when playing, run over everybody.

Painful Accident.—About four o'clock this morning, John Dawson, residing at Carlisle and Oxford streets, slipped and fell on the pavement at Ridge road and Coates street, and fractured both hips. He was removed to his home.

How happy is the household where
Industrious habits banish care;
Where all the clothes the children wear
Are made upon the Florence.
The very best sewing machine in the world.

We are Selling

Overcoats	at	$12 00.	Price last year,	$20 00
"	"	15 50.	"	25 00
"	"	20 00.	"	30 00
"	"	25 00.	"	35 00
"	"	30 00.	"	45 00
"	"	35 00	"	50 00
Business Coats		$8 50.	"	$12 00
"	"	9 00.	"	14 00
"	"	10 00.	"	15 00
"	"	11 00.	"	16 00
"	"	12 00.	"	18 00
"	"	14 00.	"	20 00
"	"	16 00.	"	22 00
"	"	18 00.	"	25 00
Pants	at	$4 00.	"	$6 00
"	"	5 00.	"	7 50
"	"	6 00.	"	8 50
"	"	7 00	"	10 00
"	"	8 00	"	12 00
"	"	9 00.	"	14 00
"	"	10 00.	"	15 00
Vests	at	$2 50.	"	$4 00
"	"	3 00.	"	5 00
"	"	4 00.	"	6 00
"	"	5 00.	"	7 00
"	"	6 00	"	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

Now is the time to buy—prices can be no lower.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. { Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

We Have—

Overcoats from	$20 00 to $75 00
"Glengary" Overcoats (new style)	30 00 to 75 00
Fashionable Full Suit (all wool)	30 00 to 50 00
Pantaloons	7 00 to 20 00
Vests	3 50 to 10 00

Our Goods are equal in style and workmanship to the best *customer work* in the city.

The Public are invited to call and examine the new style "Glengary," of which we are making now a handsome assortment.

Charles Stokes & Co.,
First-class Ready-made Clothing House,
No. 824 Chesnut street, under the "Continental Hotel."

How happy would the girls have been,
Who used to stitch and weave and spin,
If, in their day, they could have seen
The beauties of the Florence.

The most perfect, the most reliable, therefore the cheapest Sewing Machine in the world. For sale at No. 630 Chesnut street.

The Philadelphia Artists' Sale of original modern Oil Paintings will take place this evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at 7½ o'clock. The collection embraces about one hundred choice original specimens direct from their own easels. Among some of the artists represented are Edmund D. Lewis, W. Sheridan Young, W. Van Bonfield, A. Gerlach, G. F. Bonsell, D. R. Knight, and others.

Children's Clothing.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

The Philadelphia Mixtures prepared by E. G. Whitman, No. 318 Chesnut street are acknowledged to be superior to any sold elsewhere in the city.

Haines Bros.' Pianos.
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

The time as well as the days are short; there is no time for delay; if you intend to keep your promise to give your photograph as a Christmas gift, resort to B. F. Reimer's gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

No matter whether poor or rich,
Your fingers were not made to stitch,
When you can buy a Florence, which
Will cost so little money.
No family can afford to be without a Florence, the best Sewing Machine in the world.

Geo. Steck & Co.'s Pianos,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Company's First Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

Fresh Paper Shell Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

All Flavors of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

Mason & Hamlin's
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Many of the holiday gifts merely please the fancy for a few days, and are then laid aside and forgotten. The Florence will last a lifetime, and please a lady friend better than a thousand dollars' worth of trinkets. Office and Salesrooms, No. 630 Chesnut street.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, $19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16.
Vests at $2, $2·50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5·50 to $9.
Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.
Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.
Under Clothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

BULLOCK—JAYNE.—On Thursday, the 13th instant, by J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., JAMES M. BULLOCK to MATILDA W., daughter of the late Dr. David Jayne, both of this city. No cards.

WESTCOTT—SHOEMAKER.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. B. F. Barrett, Mr. AMOS WESTCOTT, of Camden, N. J., and Miss MARY SHOEMAKER, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

LEACH.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. HANNAH LEACH, formerly Mrs. Hannah Hall, aged 54 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1311 Horstman street (above Reed, between Fourth and Fifth streets), on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PACKER.—On the 13th instant, ELIZA, relict of the late Samuel Packer, Jr., and daughter of the late Jacob and Hannah Knows.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Harvey S. Rue, No. 961 Clairborne street, Kensington, on Monday morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

POLLOCK.—On the evening of the 11th instant, ROBERT POLLOCK, in his 53d year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, corner of Ridge avenue and Log House lane, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at two (2) o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. Carriages will be in waiting at the S. W. corner of Seventh and Buttonwood streets until half-past one (1) o'clock, to convey the friends to his late residence.

REEVE.—On the 13th instant SARAH REEVE, relict of the late Hosea Reeve, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1522 Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RILEY.—On the 12th instant, ANNIE S., daughter of Benjamin S. and Anna M. Riley, aged 20 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 4215 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

SNYDER.—On the 14th instant, ANDREW MANDERSON, only child of A. H. and Clara M. Snyder, aged 9 months.

VARE.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. MOLLY CATHARINE VARE, wife of John A. Vare, aged 30 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1322 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church.

A GIFT OF PRACTICAL VALUE TO A Housekeeper would be a Champion Clothes-Wringer, which has these peculiarities:—The roll will separate without the cog-wheels getting ungeared; it clamps the surface of the tub instead of at only two points; it has one screw pressing upon three springs, making it thoroughly self-adjusting. We consider these as very great improvements. But we also keep other styles for sale for those who prefer them.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHILDREN'S KNIVES AND FORKS, BRITANNIA Cups, low priced Pocket Knives, Miniature Spades, etc. etc., for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, AND BUTTER Knives of regular, double or treble plate, on Albata metal, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 Next door to Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2t

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Friday Evening,
December 14, at 7½ o'clock, when about 100 entirely original oil paintings will be sold and are all directly from the easels of the artists themselves.
The paintings are now on exhibition at the Free Gallery of the Fine Arts, No. 927 Chesnut street, where they will remain until the evening of sale.
Particulars in catalogue. 12 8 6t

SALE OF LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
17th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, a splendid assortment of ladies' fine gold Watches, consisting of plain and engraved cases; handsome enamelled ditto; handsome ditto with figure-head; diamond set ditto; gent's gold Watches, winding without key.
Also, useful gold articles suitable for Christmas presents.
The above goods are from a New York house, and must be closed out. 12 14 2t

SPECIAL SALE AT CONCERT HALL BUILDING, No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Special sale of French bronze figures and groups, Roca's China vases, bisquet sets and figures, highly decorated, gilt, and ormulo clocks, alabaster vases, urns and tazzas, Verde antique groups, Parisian fancy goods, etc. etc., being a special importation of Messrs. Viti Brothers (late Vito Viti & Sons), per steamers "Manhattan," "Arago," and "Europe," from France, to take place on
Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,
December 19 and 20, commencing at 11 o'clock each day, at the spacious store in Concert Hall Building, No. 1219 Chesnut street, engaged expressly for the occasion.
The collection will be arranged on Tuesday, 18th instant.
Full particulars in future advertisements. 12 12 7t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
518s No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND MILLINERY GOODS BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT,
On Monday,
December 17, at 10 o'clock, embracing a full assortment of new goods suited to present sales. 12 10 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET. SALE OF GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY SETS, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS AND PINS, on MONDAY MORNING, 17th inst. Open for examination with catalogue at 8 o'clock. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock. 12 14 2t

CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
FINE
Ready-Made Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 28 1m5p

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, capable of large extension, having lately been formed into a joint-stock company, a limited portion of the stock is offered for sale to desirable parties at such rates as will enable purchasers to realize a handsome interest on their investment. Apply to J. G. WATMOUGH & CO.,
42 S. THIRD Street, up-stairs,
12 13 10t* Philadelphia.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $5·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4t

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Financial and Commercial Quotations To-day.

By United States and European Associated Press.

London, December 14—Noon.—United States Five-twenties, 71; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77¾; Erie Railway shares, 47.

London, December 14—Noon.—Consols are ⅛ higher.

Frankfort, December 14.—United States Five-twenties are quoted this forenoon at 75¼.

Liverpool, December 14—Noon.—Sales of Cotton to-day 12,000 bales, at 14d. for middling uplands.

London, December 14—Noon.—There is no change in the Petroleum market to report to-day. Linseed oil has declined 6d.

Liverpool, December 14.—Beef is quoted at 10s. 6d.

Antwerp, December 14.—Petroleum is unchanged; sales at 55½ francs.

Liverpool, December 14—1 o'clock.—Wheat firm; Corn, 38s.; Canada flour, 8s.; pressed Cheese, 8s.; Bacon, 50s.; Pork, 72s. 6d.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, December 14.

The Debates and Resolves of Congressional Committees.

The Ways and Means Committee have had an interesting debate on Boutwell's Gold bill. A vote will not be had before next week. The Committee on Appropriations will report executive, legislative, and judicial bills to-day. The General Retrenchment Committee will report Mr. Washburne's bill establishing a telegraph line to New York. The charge to be half a cent per word, is received with favor.

An Official Gazette Proposed.

It is proposed to establish an official gazette, for the publication of all public advertisements and notices, copies to be furnished the public at cost price.

The Public Libraries.

Senator Wilson has introduced a proposition to consolidate the libraries of the departments into one public library, for the use of Government clerks.

Washington Items.

By the New York Associated Press.

Washington, December 14.—The House Military Committee has under consideration the Bounty bill reported last session, giving $100 a year to every soldier for his term of service, deducting the local bounty. The law which was passed, it will be remembered, gave $100 to soldiers over two years, and $50 to those under that time.

About thirty Senators and Representatives met at the Capitol last night and organized a Congressional Prayer Meeting, with Senator Foster as President, and Representative Dodge as Secretary, to be held once a week. Remarks were made by Senators Wilson, Foster, Willey, and Henderson, and Representatives Patterson, Dodge, Maynard, and Grinnell. The meetings are to be held without regard to denominational distinctions.

A slight fall of snow occurred here this morning.

The memorial of all the clerks in the Executive Departments, asking for an increase of salary, was presented in the House to-day.

Representative Shellabarger to-day presented a memorial from persons representing themselves to be loyal citizens of Louisiana, and expressing the sentiments of the loyal people of the State, asking Congress to immediately take such action as will supersede the present political organizations in Louisiana by such as will be loyal to the General Government, and secure to the loyal people of Louisiana protection in their lives, liberty, and property.

They say that the present organizations are not republican, because a majority of the citizens are disfranchised, and because they do not give adequate and equal protection to all of them, and that they are not loyal, because they are controlled by those who were engaged in the Rebellion against the Government.

In the explanation accompanying the memorial, it is said, under date of December 6, that it was originated, written, and published by the loyal citizens, and has their almost unanimous approval. About seventy copies, in possession of as many gentlemen, have been scattered through the State for signatures, and the names thus obtained have all been attached to this document. It has been presented to nearly all of the more loyal and influential citizens, and about one-third of them have signed it—the others being deterred from doing so by regard for their personal interest or personal safety.

The memorial has not been presented to the colored citizens for their signatures, as it was deemed best that it should be signed mainly by representative men.

Among the signatures are those of Governor Wells, Chief Justice Hyman, George M. Kendall, and many others. The papers were referred to the Select Committee on the New Orleans Riots.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, December 14.

By the New York Associated Press.

Senate.

[*Continued from the first page.*]

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of a library in the city of Washington for the use of Government employes. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ramsay (Minn.) introduced a bill making Agricultural College scrip receivable for pre-emption fees. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Poland offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay to the widow of the late Solomon Foot, the amount due deceased under the act increasing the compensation of Senators and members.

Mr. Sprague (R. I.) introduced a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to direct the naval officers at Panama and Aspinwall to aid those engaged in the service of the new route to the Pacific through the Isthmus of Darien, whenever practicable without expense to the Government.

Pending the consideration of the above, Mr. Wade (Ohio) moved to take up the Colorado bill.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) hoped the Bankrupt bill would be taken up. This led to a debate.

House of Representatives.

In the course of his prayer at the opening of the House this morning, Rev. Mr. Boynton thanked God that there was one place under the full control and jurisdiction of the United States where all men had been enfranchised, and he trusted that this was but the beginning of the good work everywhere.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) introduced a bill to authorize the purchase or construction of a military or postal telegraph, under the direction of the Post Office Department. Referred to the Post Office Committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Washburn (Ill.) introduced a bill for the construction of a Government Telegraph from Washington to New York city. Also referred to the Post Office Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Shellabarger (Ohio) presented a memorial of the loyal people of Louisiana, asking Congress to establish, under the Government of the United States, a Government for that State.

The memorial was signed by the Governor and several thousand electors of Louisiana. Referred to the Select Committee on the New Orleans Riots.

Mr Julian (Ind.) introduced a bill providing civil governments for the districts lately in revolt against the United States.

The bill provides temporary Territorial Governments for all the late Rebel States, except Tennessee, suffrage being given to all males without respect to color; and all who have borne arms against the United States, or held civil or military office under the Confederate States, to be ineligible either to hold office or to vote. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Shellabarger (Ohio) presented the memorial of the Governor and several thousand loyal electors of the State of Louisiana, asking for the establishment of a legal government for that State. Referred to the Select Committee on the New Orleans Riots.

From Canada.

By the New York Associated Press.

Montreal, December 14.—It is stated that Sir J. Michel, Commander-in-chief of the forces, recently prepared a report at the request of the imperial authorities, which shows the impracticability of fortifying this city, except at very heavy cost.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis is understood to have returned here. She will shortly visit her husband at Fort Monroe.

The *Minerve* says that Surratt was discharged from the barque *De Peuple* for his eccentricities. He afterwards absconded from the Bureau of Public Education with several hundred pounds.

A Government Telegraph Line from Washington to New York.

By the United States Associated Press.

Washington, December 14.—The following is a bill for the construction of a Government telegraph from Washington to New York city, offered by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois:—

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized and directed to construct a telegraph line from the city of Washington to the city of New York, and the said telegraph line is hereby [illegible] a mail route, subject to all existing laws in relation to mail routes in the United States, so far as the same may be applicable. And the said Postmaster-General shall have power to establish the necessary offices for the use of said line, and shall have authority and the power to procure all necessary rooms for offices, and to procure a sufficient number of agents and operators to operate the said line of telegraph.

Section 2. That no message shall be sent over the said line unless it shall be stamped with a three-cent postage stamp, and there shall be a uniform rate for the transmission of messages, without regard to distance, of one-half cent for each word, except for the odd word of any message, there shall be no charge; but no message shall be sent for a less sum than ten cents, and there shall be charged two cents for the delivery of each and every message. Provided, that the Government shall be entitled to send and receive all its messages over said line free of charge, and shall have priority in sending all messages.

Section 3. That the sum of $50,000 be hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. It was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

From Boston.

By the United States Associated Press.

Boston, December 14.—In the case of Elizabeth Snell, tried for infanticide, at the close of the evidence, Attorney-General Reed stated she should not be convicted. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of acquittal. There was much applause in the Court at the announcement of the verdict.

Captain Robert Taylor, of the Sixth Police Station, died this morning.

The Currency.

By the New York Associated Press.

New York, December 14.—A special despatch from Washington says:—The bill introduced into the House by Mr. Boutwell, proposing that the Secretary of the Treasury sell two millions of gold weekly, on certain conditions, was taken up at the meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means, to which it had been referred this morning, and elicited considerable discussion. No vote has been taken upon it, however.

The New York Gold Market.

By the U. S. and European News Association.

New York, December 14.—Gold is quoted to-day as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	138	10·50 A. M.	137¾
10·18 "	137½	11·08 "	137¾
10·17 "	137½	11·25 "	137½
10·22 "	138	11·30 "	137½
10·30 "	138¼	11·45 "	137¾
10·40 "	138	12·15 P. M.	137¼
10·45 "	137¾	1·15 "	137¾

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 C & A 6s 70..	95½	10 sh Elmira R.....	30
$1400 City 6s, n d b..	99½	15 sh do.........	30
$1000 do....d bill	99	100 sh Hest'v........	13½
$9000 do n c&p	99	72 sh Locust Mt ...	46
$1000 U S 10-40s. reg.	100	12 sh Mech Bnk....	31½
$2000 Ph & Tren 6s	97	100 sh Read b5	56
$27000 C & A mt 89..	94½	100 sh do..s5&int	54¾
9 sh Penna R.....	54½	100 sh do......s30	55
50 sh do.........	54½	200 sh do......b5	55
100 sh 13th & 15th...	19	100 sh do..s5int.	54·94

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Sch Nav 6s 72	90	125 sh Reading......	54¾
$1000 Pa 5s..........	94½	100 sh do......b4	54¾
200 sh Ocean.........	3½	100 sh do........	54½
100 sh Hest'v.....b30	13½	21 sh C & A........	129½
100 sh 13th & 15th...	91	40 sh Leh Nav......	55¾

SKATING PARKS.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
Skating This Afternoon and Evening.
GOOD MUSIC AND SPLENDID LIGHT.
NO SINGLE ADMISSION AT THIS PARK. 1t

GO TO THE NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST STREET and COLUMBIA AVENUE,
FOR SPLENDID ICE,
CHOICE COMPANY,
AND A GOOD TIME GENERALLY
Take the Ridge Avenue Cars.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
ON THE ARCTIC PARK,
ON THE ARCTIC PARK,
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED
THIS EVENING.
THE UNITED STATES BRASS BAND
IN ATTENDANCE.
ACCESS BY THE TENTH, EIGHTH, GIRARD AVENUE, AND UNION CARS.
SEASON TICKETS, $3·00
12 14tf E. H. HAYHURST, SUPERINTENDENT.

SKATING.
SPLENDID SKATING AT OAKDALE PARK.
ICE FOUR INCHES THICK—SMOOTH AS GLASS.
Fourth and Eighth Streets Yellow Cars direct to Park.
Single fare.
1t* W. F. VAN HOOK, Manager.

SKATES.

1866 HOLIDAY PRESENTS 1866
AT THE
ARCH STREET SKATE STORE,
No. 600.
Rogers' Clippers, Improved.
Ladies' Union Clipper, "New."
Plated Steel Skate, just out.
Osborne's Steel Skates.
Blondin Skates, for weak ankles
Monitor Skates.
All the Newest and Best Styles for Ladies and Gentlemen.
CHEAP SKATES FOR BOYS.
STRAPS, BUCKLES, HEEL PLATES.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
No. 600 ARCH Street,
12 13 10t S. W. corner SIXTH and ARCH.

SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,
have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and Skates of every description.
Also—RUBBER SHOES,
SKATING MUFFS,
SKATING JACKETS,
and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by
WILSON, HAUER & CO.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 12 14 3t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

The Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia was taken up at 12.45. The pending question was upon Mr. Dixon's amendment, to insert as a qualification that no one who has not heretofore voted shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write his name.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, opposed this as an unwise qualification. It was but a mockery. He would favor such a qualification as exacted a knowledge of the Constitution and laws. That would fit a man not only for voting, but for a seat on this floor, for he had heard men here who did not seem to know what an *ex post facto* law is. If he had a qualification to apply, it would be that no person should be admitted to this new privilege who had given aid and comfort to the rebellion; for he had heard that there were negroes here who sympathized with the rebels in the late war.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, differed very widely from Mr. Cowan in his estimate of the value of reading and writing. He would think, from Mr. Cowan's speech, that he was fresh from reading "Much Ado About Nothing," and that he agreed with Mr. Justice Dogberry that "to be a well formed man was the gift of fortune, but to read and write came by nature." He (Mr. Foster,) thought it a safe proposition that a man who could neither read or write was unfit to exercise the elective franchise. There were exceptions, but very few. It was a mistake to say that this idea of qualification came from Massachusetts. Connecticut in 1855 adopted a qualification that no person should be allowed to vote who was unable to read the constitution or any section of the laws. This was copied by Massachusetts in 1857. In 1818 the State of Connecticut adopted a constitution, making the possession of a good moral character a condition of the exercise of the elective franchise. In 1855 it added the reading and writing qualification, and he thought this was a step in the right direction.

He (Mr. Foster) was surprised to hear the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) say that from 1789 to the present time we had suffered nothing from ignorance. It was true that most of the men who inaugurated the rebellion were educated men; but most of them were lamentably ignorant of the character of northern men, and their capacity to resist the effort at secession. The mass of the men who made up the rebel armies were ignorant and unlettered men. These were the men who kept up the war. Ignorance and depravity had done all the harm.

He (Mr. Foster) was in favor of enlarged suffrage. The broader the basis of suffrage the more stable would be the government. He would let every person who was fit to vote do so. He voted yesterday for female suffrage—not because he believed the great mass of females would vote. That was not the question. He voted for female suffrage because he could see no reason for denying the right to any person who was fit to vote. To enlarge the suffrage was to increase the number of persons who would feel directly interested in the government; but while he was in favor of enlarged suffrage without reference to race, color or sex, he was not in favor of allowing grossly ignorant men, most of whom would be immoral because ignorant, to exercise the right of suffrage.

He didn't believe the interests of society would be safe without some test of intelligence. He would ask the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) whether if he were a member of the Massachusetts Legislature he would vote for a man for United States Senator who could neither read or write? Would he confirm a man for Chief Justice or Judge of the Supreme Court who could neither read or write? He supposed no man would do that. He understood all Senators opposed to this amendment to vote that a man need not be able to read or write in order to be fit to vote. What was the ballot-box? It was the highest tribunal of the land. The decision of the Supreme Court could be reversed at the ballot-box, indirectly, perhaps, but it could be done. If an act of Congress was unwise or injudicious, it would be repealed at the ballot-box.

It was proposed to allow men who could neither read nor write to correct the mistakes of Congress. It seemed to him (Mr. Foster) absurd to say that a man who could not read nor write was not fit to sit in the Supreme Court, and yet to say that he was fit to sit in judgment upon the acts and decisions of the Supreme Court. He could not see what protection the ballot-box was to a man who could not read. As a general principle he submitted that there was no safety in ignorant suffrage.

In conclusion, Mr. Foster expressed the fear that the ballot in the hands of ignorant freedmen would be used by the very men against whom the friends of unqualified suffrage desired to protect them. He wished Mr. Dixon's amendment was stronger. He would be willing to move an amendment to it that this qualification shall not apply to those who have served in the Union army. He thought it would be well, if practicable, to superadd to education a good moral character. He would vote for the bill if the pending amendment was adopted. Without it was, he could not vote for it.

Mr. COWAN again took the floor, reiterating the views already expressed against the bill and amendments.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, replied to the argument of Mr. Cowan that this was an *ex post facto* law, in the punishment it provided for rebels. There was a difference between absolute rights and conditional rights. A man's life could not be taken away without conviction for crime, but a legislature could take away the right to vote at twenty-one years and fix it at thirty. The Senate would not vote for this bill as a punishment. It would give the right to vote to a reformed rebel. The nation had a right to insist upon loyalty as a qualification for suffrage. The people of the south would be forgiven as soon as they exhibited loyalty, but the people of the loyal States were inexorably in earnest in their determination to eradicate slavery and disloyalty. Whenever the south acquiesced in terms embracing these conditions, the whole difficulty would be at an end. This law was not *ex post facto*, for there was a law in the statute book since 1790 declaring all who had given aid and comfort to the enemy to be civilly dead. Practically, said Mr. Frelinghuysen, this is a white man's government. I would like to see the men who could point to this fact asserted in the Constitution. If the black race was inferior, it was no reason why it should be oppressed by the superior race.

It was asserted that by giving the colored race the right to vote we were inducing distasteful associations between the races. This was but the echo of an old prejudice. There was no connection between the two. It did not follow that a man was socially your equal because he enjoyed with you the right to vote.

Mr. F. contended for universal suffrage, and opposed the pending amendment. If suffrage was qualified, there would be an inducement to keep the negro from learning to read and write, so as to keep him from the ballot. If it was universal, the people would be driven to the education of the negro, to make him an intelligent voter.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, replied to the speech of Mr. Foster. He felt sorry Mr. Foster had advocated the pending amendment. While he (Mr. Wilson) was opposed to making reading and writing a test, he did believe that they were great aids to a voter. But if his amendment should prevail, the cause of education would be retarded in this District; the same bitter hostility to the colored race that prevailed in this city would be continued and increased. If none but the colored men who could read and write were allowed to vote, the enemies of the colored men would see to it that there were no opportunities given them to learn to read and write. This amendment was a proposition to retard education. Let the suffrage be universal, and it would be an incentive to education. He had heard a great deal said about impartial suffrage. It was a foolish idea, which would result in hindering the education of the black man. He had heard it said that the Senate should restrict instead of enlarging suffrage. That idea was aristocratic, not democratic. If the negroes of Virginia got the right to vote, you would find Wise and Letcher attempting to prove that they had always been friends of the negro. They will make affidavits that they are related to them; that the same blood runs in their veins that courses through the veins of the black man. No doubt the Democrats would get a great many votes from the black men, if the Democrats treated them better than the Republicans, and he hoped they would.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, was unable to agree with Mr. Cowan in the construction he had given to the amendment of Mr. Dixon. He thought the effect of that amendment would be good. He did not favor intelligence qualifications as a general thing, but as to this particular proposition, he was in favor of it. In the northwest he had found a great many men who were not able to read who were still quite intelligent. They always attended public discussions, and became well informed by mingling with others. But this was not true of the negro in this District, just come from the farm, who had never heard a question in law or politics discussed.

He would vote against this bill because the people of the District had expressed their voice in unmistakable terms against it. He felt himself as much bound to regard the desires of the people of the District in such a matter as he would the people of Indiana, if he were legislating for them in the Indiana Legislature.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, briefly explained why he should vote for the bill, and against the qualifications, on the principle that all great governments derive their power from the consent of the governed, and that the colored people were a part of the government. This was a great question, in which the people of the whole country were interested. The election held in the District on this subject was illegal and without sanction of law. Those who were in favor of negro suffrage kept away from the polls, and hence those who were against it had the election all to themselves. The colored people of the District had shown themselves loyal and intelligent; they had furnished more men than the white inhabitants for the army. In conclusion, Mr. Lane said the constitutional amendment was the brazen serpent to which the southern people must look and be healed. If they rejected that, they would never be admitted by his vote to representation until they accepted worse conditions than were contained in the amendment.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, stated that he had already voted against striking out the word male from the bill, and he should vote against the pending amendment, and both for the same reason. By his vote yesterday he did not intend to express any opinion on the question whether women should vote or not. That great question which now for the first time has found its way into the Senate Chamber he (Sumner) deliberately handed over to the future, by which it would be settled just so soon as the women in any considerable numbers insisted that that it should be settled; it depended upon them alone. When they choose to ask for it they will have it.

Mr. Sumner then gave his reasons for voting against Mr. Dixon's amendment. The example set by Congress now was to be followed by the people of the disorganized States. As Congress votes now so will they vote hereafter. If an educational standard is set up it will be followed throughout the south. The votes of the black loyalists are needed now. In the District of Columbia Congress was beginning the great work of reconstruction on which the Union was to be harmonized.

The question was then taken on Mr. Dixon's amendment, to add a proviso that no person not now entitled to vote shall be allowed to vote hereafter unless he shall be able to read and write his name.

The yeas and nays were demanded.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Dixon, Doolittle, Fogg, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle, Willey—11.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Creswell, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson—34.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougal, Nye, Yates—7.

Mr. YATES, of Illinois, said he had paired with Mr. Johnson, of Maryland. He would have voted in the negative and Johnson in the affirmative.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment in two sections, the first punishing those who offered a bribe at an election: the second punishing those who accepted it. For offering a bribe the punishment is $2000 fine or two years imprisonment, or both. For accepting a bribe the punishment is one year's imprisonment and disfranchisement thereafter. The amendment was adopted.

The question was then upon adopting the bill reported by the committee as a substitute for the bill referred to at the last session.

Various verbal amendments were then offered and adopted, after which the bill was passed by yeas 32, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Edmunds Fessenden, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—32.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—13.

Messrs. Yates and Johnson, the latter being absent, paired as in the former vote.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougal, Nye and Yates—7.

So the bill was passed. As passed it is as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and in the ward or district in which he shall offer to vote three months next preceding any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

Section 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall wilfully refuse to receive, or who shall wilfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable, on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

Section 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of court next preceding the holding of any general city election in said District.

Section 5. That the Mayors and Aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March, in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election, and said mayors and aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of such session in some newspaper printed in said District.

Section 6. That on or before the first day of March the mayors and aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities, at least ten days prior to said annual election.

Section 7. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officers has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity and shall find his name on the list and shall mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single.

Sections 8 and 9 are those added on motion of Mr. WILSON, to prevent and punish bribery at elections.

The bill now goes to the House for the action of that body.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Deficiency bill passed by the House was taken up, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the Senate, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to reorganize the Department of Agriculture. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The bill provides that within twenty days after its passage the President shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Agricultural Department. It also provides for a Bureau of Mines and Mining, subject to the control of the Commissioner. It regulates the purchase of seeds and plants in foreign countries, and provides that one-third of all such purchases shall be distributed by the department, and the remainder distributed equally by the members of Congress, and that the Commissioner shall annually report to Congress the amount so purchased and distributed.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the President was directed to communicate all official documents, letters, papers, &c., in his possession relative to the trial, by military commission, and conviction of Crawford, Keys and others for the murder of E. Smith and others; also, in regard to their transfer to Fort Delaware and subsequent release.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish any information in the War Department in reference to the New Orleans riot of 30th July last, including any telegraphic dispatches sent or received; also, reports and testimony taken before a military commission in the matter.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. CULLOM, of Illinois, in the chair, and took up as the special order the Deficiency bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to strike out a paragraph appropriating $170,567 for deficiency for work done or being done by the corporation of Washington city in front of and across government property. He said he was not disposed to vote money for this city.

The paragraph was stricken out—yeas 56, nays 47.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $250,000 for the State Department, and requested information about it. He had heard it said that it was to induce Surratt to come to this country and receive his pardon, as there were no pardon agencies established in Europe. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENS said that he had himself been indisposed at first to recommend that item to the Appropriation Committee. He had therefore requested Mr. Seward, who is a young man, (laughter) to call upon him and give him the necessary information, and Mr. Seward had done so. He would say to gentlemen that they had talked about anything except business, and Mr. Seward had convinced him that the appropriation was necessary and proper. It comprised various matters. The government had large suits pending in Europe, principally in England and France, to recover property which had belonged to the confederate government, and these suits were very expensive. The aggregate amount involved was over twenty millions, and it was supposed that a very large proportion of that amount would be recovered. The expenses in tracking Surratt all over Europe were large, and the State Department have to pay the additional expenses of the government vessel that was conveying Surratt to this country. Then the State Department paid the expenses of the reception of Queen Emma in this country and of her return to Honolulu. It also had to pay the expenses of the recent expedition to Mexico.

Mr. SCOFIELD expressed himself satisfied with the explanation. He had not known but that some part of the appropriation might have been intended to pay the expenses of the Presidential party swinging around the circle.

Mr. STEVENS assured him that no part of the appropriation would be applied to that purpose, although he understood there were some unpaid bills in connection with that trip.

Mr. SCOFIELD then withdrew his motion.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendment made on Mr. Washburne's motion in Committee, striking out an appropriation of $170,000 for work in public improvement of Washington City was taken up, and gave rise to considerable discussion. The amendment was agreed to, and the appropriation was struck out. The bill was then passed.

It makes among other appropriations the following:—Public printing, $80,000; paper for same, $450,000; facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, $40,000; contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, $250,000. The bill also increases the pay of the additional police force fifty per cent., from the first of November, 1866.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, in the chair, on the President's annual message.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, was entitled to the floor, but being temporarily absent,

Mr. WARD, of New York, addressed the Committee, stating that the sublime verdict of the people at the recent election was not to be misunderstood. It admonished the President that his policy of making war upon Congress, of galvanizing into life the rebellion by reinstating in power its leaders in the form of pretended State governments in the south, had turned out simply to be a monstrous engine of fraud and oppression. The President's extraordinary use of the pardoning power, his removing from office scarred and maimed Union soldiers, and putting in their places the creatures of his will, with a view to sap the independence of Congress and debauch the people; his sustaining the murder of New Orleans patriots, and, in short, nearly the whole of his acts, official and unofficial, from his fourth of March presentation to his "gyrations" round the circle, had been repudiated and rebuked by the people, to which he so confidently appealed, by more than half a million majority.

Congress was also admonished that the people would insist to the last upon the adoption of the constitutional amendment recently submitted to the States, and in no event should that be abandoned. Congress must go on and complete the great work that God and the people had committed to their charge, and the illegal State governments of the south must be rejected. Congress had ample power under the Constitution to empower the people of the south, who had been deprived by the rebellion of all civil government, irrespective of race or color, to reorganize their State governments. Congress should do this, and should authorize all male citizens, not disqualified by treason or other crime, except those who had held office under the rebel usurpation, who had been guerillas, murderers, or leaders in the rebellion, to vote. Suffrage should be secured to all loyal men, so that they can protect themselves with the ballot, as they protected the government with the bullet, and all men who had been rebels should be disqualified from holding office. The rebel leaders, instead of demanding seats in Congress, should be suffering from the pressure of hemp, and no political franchises or power should be given to any of them. The Union men and freedmen at the south should be protected at all hazards, even if in accomplishing that purpose every traitor should perish. It was for Congress to build anew the temple of the republic, upon the eternal principles of justice and equal rights, so that the nation should stand firm and enduring as the everlasting hills.

The committee rose, and the House at 3.40 adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR .... J. GRAU
THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 14, FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION.
ADELAIDE RISTORI
in Racine's celebrated Tragedy PHEDRA.
SATURDAY EVENING, FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION.
Last time. ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
On MONDAY, DEBORAH (Leah, the Forsaken).
Admission $1·50; Reserved seats, $2. Family Circle, 75c.; Gallery, 50c. Seats for Friday, Saturday, and Monday can be obtained from 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. 11 13 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
BENEFIT OF
JOHN E. McDONOUGH.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
Of Boucicault's New Pictorial Dramatic Sensation, With all its highly Attractive Delineations of English Life, Men, and Manners.
The Domestic Drama of Home Feelings And Life's Every-day Toiling Struggles, the
LONG STRIKE,
OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
THRONGING NIGHTLY THIS THEATRE.
The performance will conclude with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 15,
ONLY LONG STRIKE MATINEE.
Doors open, evening, at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. PRICES AS USUAL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 14,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
FUN IN EVERY SHAPE.
CLARKE as DROMIO OF SYRACUSE.
CLARKE as GENERAL GRANT.
CLARKE as THOMAS MUSLIN.
CLARKE as a new PAUL PRY.
Shakespeare's great creation of the
COMEDY OF ERRORS,
the Clarke farce of
GENERAL GRANT AT CAPE MAY.
Clarke's comic piece, in two acts, of
PAUL PRY IN PHILADELPHIA,
and the laughable farce of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
SATURDAY—CLARKE IN A GREAT BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) December 14,
BENEFIT OF F. S. CHANFRAU.
A GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
"SAM"
and THE DEBUTANTE.
CHANFRAU as "SAM."
CHANFRAU as "DUFORCE."
Supported by the
FULL AND EFFICIENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
"SAM" and IRELAND AS IT WAS.
CHRISTMAS EVE—Daly's great play of
GRIFFITH GAUNT.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above TWELFTH.—Second week of Father Kemp's OLD FOLKS. EMMA J. NICHOLS in New Songs Every Evening. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 35 cents; Family Tickets, five for $1·50. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the Continental Hotel. Doors open at 7 o'clock. concert at 8. FRIDAY EVENING, December 14, BENEFIT OF EMMA J. NICHOLS. 12 10 6t*

FOYER OF ACADEMY.—
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
SECOND MATINEE,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 14,
at half-past 4 o'clock.
Second appearance of
HERR J. POLLAK,
from the Royal Opera, Dresden,
CARL ROHSE, accompanist.
Tickets One Dollar each, to be had at the Music Stores and at the door. 12 11 4t

AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones!
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.
We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for *all* needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Major-General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. William S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dasem, Manager.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, New York.
To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22.
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS,
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York City	$12,000
1 *Present in United States Greenbacks*	10,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New York	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York	3,100
1 Carriage, Horses, and Harness (complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125	1,875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing-Machine	150
20 Silver plated Tea Setts, @ $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @$6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @$5	2,500
1000 Call bells and plated Fruit Knives, @$3	3,000
The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.:—Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, etc. etc., amounting to	24,225
Making in the aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at	$100,000

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by the Express, at the following

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4·50	40 Tickets to one address	$35·00
10 " " "	9·00	50 " " "	43·50
20 " " "	17·50	100 " " "	85·00
30 " " "	26·25		

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to WM. T. WILSON,
11 30 3w No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT,
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 9 3 6

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.. .... $8·00
Terms for Self-practice. 3 months.. .... $5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
6 20 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
21 No. 114 MARKET Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

FRANKLIN MILLS
SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT.
A new and very choice article. Every family should use it.
Directions—When ready to commence baking, mix the batter to the usual consistency.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 4 12trp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CHARLES ESTE,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS
Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.
Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. 10 26 tmw2m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets, OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 25 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF PARIS" .... Saturday, December 15
"KANGAROO" .... Wednesday, December 19
"CITY OF NEW YORK" .... Saturday, December 22
"CITY OF DUBLIN" .... Wednesday, December 26
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
First Cabin, Gold........$90 Steerage, currency......$35
To London............ 95 To London 40
To Paris............ 105 To Paris 50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR .... On Saturday
MONTEREY .... On Wednesday
HAVANA .... On Saturday
MISSOURI .... On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins........$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin........$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH cabin........ 25. Second class..... 13
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60 Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin.. 60 Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
243m] CORNER OF RACE.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 8 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MEDICAL.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.
It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.
For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.
This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine Streets. 8 14 6m

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom,
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2 wm) No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

BEHIND THE SCENES.

From the night when my father took me to see Forrest as "Spartacus," in the *Gladiator*—oh, every so many years ago, at the old Federal Street Theatre in Boston—theatricals have had for me an undiminished fascination. I was a mere school-boy at the time, and the first inside view of a theatre, with its dazzling lights, its tier on tier of gilt and paint, its crowd of people, its mysterious "green curtain," its pompous "drop" curtain, and finally the splendor of its stage effects, the acting, and the play itself—these furnished such an unexpected and marvellous scene of enchantment, that memory turns to it even now, when judgment and experience have long since formed more correct estimates of the matter, with genuine satisfaction. From that memorable night forward the word "theatre" had a magic sound to me, and long before my school-days were over I had become actor and manager in more than one "Dramatic Corps," whose juvenile performances in various attics and barns never failed to "bring down the house" with rapturous applause.

The most successful "establishment" with which I was connected in that inexperienced season of youth we named the "Star Theatre." It was located in Wilkins' mother's garret. We had tried the garrets of other boys' mothers; but had seldom succeeded in performing more than once in each place. Either we made "too much noise altogether, boys," and disturbed the household beneath, or it was found that the stair-carpets were too rapidly wearing out under the constant tread of the dramatic corps in going up and down at rehearsals; or else the smell of the painted scenery; or the too great absorption of the chairs and sofas from bedrooms and parlors to furnish seats for the audience: these, or kindred objections, drove us about from house to house without rest for the sole of our buskins. At last that model of all patience and forbearance, Wilkins mother, permitted something like a permanent establishment of the drama in her third-story attic.

I think we had some dozen performances, and eminently successful they were too. I remember that the *Forty Thieves* had a decided run of three successive Saturday afternoons. It was an exceedingly gorgeous affair. Charley Munson (denominated in the play-bills "Signor Pelletti") painted the scenery, and Wilkins' sister (denominated Signora Festooni) made the costumes as well as the stage curtain. The robbers' cave was pronounced to be the most remarkable imitation of nature on the modern stage. As we had but eight performers in all, and could only spare four of them for *thieves*, the entrance of the "forty" into the enchanted cave was accomplished by reduplication; that is, as soon as one got into the cave and out of sight, he would stealthily creep round behind the scenes, and appear again before the audience, repeating the performance until the magic number was accomplished.

Before "the season" was over—which, by-the-way, was prematurely brought to a close by a serious *contretemps*—we had ascended from melodrama to the walks of tragedy. *Othello*, if it had not been for a white smutch occurring on the nose of the jealous Moor while in the act of smothering "Desdemona" (and which created a titter and cries of "Black your nose, Hopkins!" from the audience), was a great success. So was *Macbeth*, only we had no trap-door for the benefit of the ghosts, and "Banquo" was obliged to conceal himself beneath the "banquet table," which, unfortunately, he upset in rising therefrom, causing three of Wilkins' mother's Bohemian finger-bowls, which served as royal goblets, and her favorite cut-glass fruit dish, to come to an untimely end. Appalled at the mischief done, the actors "stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once," and in this way the "Star Theatre" set, to rise no more.

From imitation to the real thing is a natural consequence in the experience of man. As school-boy days gave place to the more independent and adventurous periods of the college and the law-office, the theatre itself became the tempting place of resort whenever my pocket-money and a spare evening permitted the indulgence. From the "front of the house" curiosity soon led me to desire to penetrate the mysteries of the stage; and how to get behind the scenes during a performance was for a long period the subject of the most anxious investigation. I knew that no "outsiders" had a right there, and also that a stern-faced man sat nightly at the stage-door in the rear of the theatre, scrutinizing the face of every one that entered. Besides this, I had seen, as I stood in the dark alley leading thereto, a notice conspicuously posted over the door, which stated in unmistakable terms that there was "No admittance except for persons having business with the Manager." This, however, gave me the necessary hint. Could I not *make* some "business with the manager?"

Days of thought, I remember, were given to this subject which should have been directed exclusively to the copying of legal documents in the office of my employer, Thomas Trust, Esq., Counselor, etc., No. 3 Court Square. The result of my cogitations was a resolve, and the result of the resolve a practical success. One night I advanced boldly up the alley leading to the stage door, as if on business bent, and without a shade of expectant curiosity in my appearance. There sat the Argus-eyed porter, but I pretended not to see him as I walked rapidly past with a legal-looking bundle of papers, tied with red tape, in my hand. I had scarcely got three steps, however, into the mystery of mysteries before I was brought to with a—

"Halloo, there! who do you want?"

"Mr. B——, the manager. Is he on the stage?"

"Well, yes, he's on the stage; but he can't see nobody now, 'cause the play's goin' on. You'll have to call to-morrow morning."

"All right!" I said; "I'll call to-morrow morning. Let's see—what time's rehearsal?"

"Ten o'clock; you'll be sure to see him then."

So off I went. One point had been gained; the porter knew my face—knew I had business with the manager, and I had actual permission to go on the stage. Next day, promptly at ten, I was there. With a familiar nod and a "good-morning" I passed the Cerberus of the stage-door, and in a moment after stood in the "wings" upon the actual stage of a veritable theatre.

Ah, what disenchantment that stage by daylight! Gloom everywhere; a height of gloom above, a depth of gloom behind, a vast semi-circle of gloom in the direction of the boxes. I found myself standing like a pigmy between towering sheets of daubed canvas stretched upon frames, like gigantic scaffolds, and smelling atrociously of paint and oil. With the scenery drawn closely back into the "wings," the stage spread its tremendous proportions, and made the one little solitary table by the foot-lights, and the manager sitting by it, most insignificant. A few seedy-looking gentlemen with their hats on were standing listlessly about, and three or four women in woollen shawls and plain bonnets, made up the group on the stage. Apparently they were receiving their parts as given out by the manager, and discussing some changes to be adopted in the play before the rehearsal commenced. Where, thought I, where has the glory of the last night fled to? What has become of the "rustic mill and waterfall"—the gigantic and purple-tinted mountains with the wonderful aerial perspective which enchanted the eye? Where is the "Grand Hall" of the Palace with its vista of colored column, its gorgeous drapery, its elaborate and massive appointments? Where the singing peasants in short skirts and ribbons—the courtiers with cloaks of purple and scarlet and wonderful truncative legs? Where the ravishing ladies with rustling silks and bejewelled arms and dulcet voices? Fled, fled like a fairy scene that will not bear the daylight—like the blushes and the glances of the ball-room belle as she rolls homeward in the solitude and the gloom of the early dawn!

Yet around me were all the elements which made up the gorgeousness of the last night's spectacle. The tall, dreary, dauby stretch of canvas beside which I stood did not appear to have a distinguishable form or line of grace upon it; heavy clots of coarse paint in masses of confused color. Yet this was the identical "Enchanted Palace" of the night before! Flat, unsightly, meaningless as it was to me in the shades of daylight, how illusive and magnificent would it have appeared if but the row of foot-lights had been relighted and I had removed to that necessary "distance" which "lends enchantment to the view!" The thin, sallow, unhealthy-looking individual, in a napless white hat and dirty yellow gloves, who was at that moment remarking to the middle aged woman in a black pinch bonnet that "butchers' meat was getting excessively dear," was the "Grand Duke" of that Enchanted Palace, only last evening rolling in riches incalculable, and rolling his r's with irresistible tragic effect. The sad, tired-looking woman to whom he was speaking was the "Princess of Beauty," who beamed and smiled upon the audience beneath a sparkling diadem of precious "paste." She held a child by the hand, a wan and sickly thing, the rouge not yet thoroughly washed off its little face. Where were its fairy wings, with which it floated in the moonlight and fluttered over the flowers? Probably laid away in the "property" room with the cord which would again that night suspend her between earth and heaven—the painted earth and the painted heaven of the stage.

I was absorbed in the contemplation of this phenomena, and had almost forgotten the manager and the pretense which had brought me there, when, out of the dusk and the gloom, an inexpressibly sweet voice addressed me:—

"Please, sir, are you the manager?"

It was a neatly dressed and most attractive young woman. She had just come in, and was evidently a novice in the place. I was on the point of directing her to where the manager sat, when a thought occurred to me—"I'll make capital out of this; release myself from the awkward position in which I am placed, and secure a permanent 'footing' behind the scenes."

"Well, no, Miss," I answered, "I'm not the manager; but if you'll tell me your business I'll secure you an interview."

"I called, sir, in consequence of the advertisement of ballet-girls for the new spectacle, and would like to make an engagement if I suit. I can do very well in third parts, I think."

"Let me see," said I, with unblushing assurance, but with a feeling of genuine interest in the modest young creature, "what name shall I present you by, and where is your residence, in case of future reference?"

"Mary Steele, No. 10 Sweetbrier lane. My mother takes in fine sewing, and I have two little brothers to support. I need an engagement badly, sir; I hope you're not full."

"You spoke of your mother. What does your father do?"

"I have no father, sir: he died two years ago."

Ah! thought I; quite an interesting case for young benevolence. No father!—of course she needs a protector. She should need one no longer; yes, I would take personal supervision of this rose-bud of Sweetbrier lane. Telling Mary to call me "Mr. Tomlinson," I advanced with her to the manager's table and introduced her as a young lady particularly accomplished and exceedingly exemplary; hoped the manager would be able to offer liberal terms, and represented the case in every possible combination of favorable lights. Mary got an appointment for the next day at rehearsal to exhibit her Terpsichorean qualifications, and of course "Mr. Tomlinson" was present on the occasion to watch the progress of his *protege*. The result was a permanent and very satisfactory engagement of Mary Steele, who appeared in the play-bills as "Mademoiselle Stephano;" and the young lady looked upon me thenceforward as her guardian friend and patron. In her private life she was most exemplary, and a few years afterwards she married very respectably.

By this impromptu acquaintance I was able at any time to get behind the scenes, and indulge my curiosity in all that pertains to that life which is so little known in its private relations by the outside world. For many years after Mary Steele's connection with the theatre ceased, I indulged the occasional habit of "dropping in" at the stage door, and, quietly ensconced between the side scenes, would watch the mimic battle of life apart from its glittering delusions. In this way I saw much of Forrest, Charles Kean, the elder Vandenhoff, Macready, Miss Cushman, Celeste, in the popular days of the *French Spy;* Fanny Ellsler, Mrs. Wood, the vocalist, so famous in *Somnambula*, and stars of lesser magnitude.

I remember that Forrest, when he played "Damon," had a small table and mirror placed in "the wings" to assist him in his "make-up" without losing time in going to his dressing-room. In the scene where "Damon" rushes violently upon the stage, just in time to reach and save his "Pythias," it is necessary to impart to his face the appearance of great heat and physical excitement. Forrest stood at his little table and mirror rubbing smutches of black under his eyes and daubs of red powder over his forehead and cheeks, at the same time stamping his feet violently upon the floor, and uttering the exclamations supposed to be those of Damon "advancing rapidly from a distance;" then, raising the voice to a higher and more distinct utterance, he would drop the powder and the hare's foot upon the table and rush upon the stage with half-broken ejaculations, and fall into the arms of Pythias. To stand where I did behind the scene and hear the burst of applause from the audience in front, was a combination of ludicrous absurdity difficult to describe to those who have not been similarly placed.

Vandenhoff, the elder, made a deeper impression on my mind as an actor of feeling than any of his distinguished contemporaries. He was very refined and eminently courteous; a gentleman by nature, a tragedian by intuitive impulse. I followed his every moment with a species of veneration. He seemed the "noble Roman" as much at rehearsals as when he trod the stage in his white flowing toga. I confess that it somewhat diminished the majesty of the scene to hear him before "going on" give his instructions to the supernumeraries who represented the Roman populace; yet I never failed to notice with what kindness of manner he addressed these useful auxiliaries. It struck me as very ludicrous to hear him one night, previous to his entrance as "Brutus" in the conspiracy scene of *Julius Cæsar*, direct the man in shirt-sleeves, who was to manage the lightning (by blowing lighted rosin through a tube), when to emit the "whizzing exhalations." "When I say to 'Lucius,' *Look in the calendar and bring me word*, then give us a flash, and when I say"—repeating another passage—"then give us a flash." When in the last scene "Brutus" kills himself upon his sword, how gracefully and effectively did Vandenhoff accomplish the act, covering his face with his toga as he fell. After the green curtain had descended I remember being impressed with the courteousness of the scene as several actors simultaneously stepped forward and lifted the tragedian from his prostrate position, which attention he acknowledged with a quiet "Thank you, gentlemen," and "Good-night all," as he proceeded to his dressing-room.

Macready was another of the refined gentlemen of the stage, whose interpretation of Shakespeare evinced the most patient and scholarly research. To hear him read the great dramatist was, however, far more satisfactory to me than to see him on the boards. As an actor he was mechanical and studied. It is said that he measured his distances and counted his steps, and consequently never made the slightest variation in his stage walk and positions. This I hold to be incompatible with genuine inspiration, which, varying, of course, with circumstances and with the physical condition of the performer at different times, must lead to occasional variety of attitude and style. In private conversation Macready carried with him the same rigidity of manner and studied delivery of his words. Behind the scenes he was very taciturn, cold, and reserved, speaking only upon the business of the stage. He was a rigid disciplinarian, and would be severely impatient at any shortcomings on the part of others, or if anything went wrong in the stage performance. On these accounts he was far from being popular among his fellow-actors, and I have heard the severest language employed against him by those who supported him on the stage.

One of the most memorable evenings in my experiences at the theatre was that on which Fanny Ellsler made her first appearance before an American audience. The house was, of course, "packed," and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Never shall I forget the moment of intense stillness which preceded her entrance on the stage, or the tremendous *tour de force* with which she bounded from the "wings" to the centre of the stage, in the cloud of gauze, and with the transparent wings of the Sylphide. The pale, beautiful face, the spirituelle expression of the features, the exquisite limbs, the poetry of every motion, sent a thrill to each heart, and for a moment or two utterly prevented the applause which at last burst like a storm from every part of the crowded theatre.

The next morning I went behind the scenes at rehearsal, and observing on the stage a middle-aged and excessively emaciated woman in a blanket shawl and old bonnet, assuming considerable authority in the arrangements going on, I inquired who she was.

"Why, Fanny Ellsler, of course," was the reply.

So far as my experience went, I never observed a look, word, or action behind the scenes in keeping with the character represented before the foot-lights. The moment the actor made his "exit" he unbent, assumed his natural action and style of conversation—not always the most dignified—and seemed to take no thought of the business before him until he went on again in character. Occasionally some one behind-hand in his part would keep the play-book constantly in hand, poring over the text and committing it to memory, then suddenly fling it from him between the scenes and "go on" in his character. I found it very often the case that not a word had been studied until the performer had dressed for his part and descended to the stage then the text would be committed for the first scene only, and so on as the play progressed. Very many seemed to depend almost entirely upon the "prompter," and I have heard the latter often give the performer on the stage word for word through the entire play without the fact transpiring to the audience.

If the instructions enunciated from the wings, and the private remarks between the actors on the stage, could be interpolated with the text of the play-book, the reading would be most curious and amusing; as, for example:—

Hamlet. Can you play upon this flute? Let it alone—you're not to take it.

Hamlet (to Ghost). Go on. I'll follow thee. Why don't you move on?

Marcellus. You shall not go, my lord.

Hamlet. Take hold of me. Hold off your hands.

Horatio. Be ruled; you shall not go.

Hamlet. My fate cries out, and makes each petty artery in this body as hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve. Don't let go yet. Still am I called. Keep hold. Unhand me, gentlemen. Let go now. By heaven! I'll make a ghost of him that lets me. I say away! Go on. I'll follow thee. Why the d—l don't you go?

(Hamlet to Laertes, at the grave of Ophelia.)

Hamlet. This is I, Hamlet the Dane. (Leaps into grave.)

Laertes. The devil take thy soul!

Hamlet. Thou pravest not well. Take hold of my throat. I pr'ythee take thy fingers from my throat;—Not yet—for, though I am not splenetive and rash, yet have I in me something dangerous, which let thy wisdom fear. Shake me a little. Hold off thy hand, etc. Now let go.

Horatio. Good my lord, be quiet.

Hamlet. Why, I will fight with him upon this theme—Get off my toes!—until my eyelids will no longer wag.

(Hamlet and Laertes fencing.)

Hamlet. Come on, sir. Strike slower. That's right. Now under. One—

Laertes. No.

Hamlet. Judgment.

Laertes. Well, again—When am I to hit you?

Hamlet. I'm to hit you first; I'll tell you when. Another hit; what say you?

Laertes. Have at you now. Move round to my left; exchange swords; all right; now hit me; that'll do.

And that will do also as a feeble illustration; but the subject might be elaborated to a most amusing extent.

Scenes in the "Green-Room" of the theatre have been frequently described, and are familiar to most readers. Nothing can be more absurd than the collections of costumed men and women which I have seen there during the performance of a play. Kings and bishops coquetting with soubrettes and ballet-girls; the funny man of the farce dilating, with tears in his eyes, on his domestic miseries; and ghosts regaling their mortal appetites with spiritual appliances. Then the witticisms, the compliments, the Joe Millarisms, and the titterings of those who see the joke, mingling with the grumblings of others who are ever finding fault with the manager or the play, or picking flaws in the character of that never-popular individual behind the scenes—however popular he may be before them—the "Star" of the evening.

Let me conclude these fragmentary reminiscences by paying a slight tribute to that important class of the community, the actors. In an experience of years, during which I have been a not infrequent witness of the performances behind the scenes of the theatre, I have never witnessed an immoral act or a vulgar proceeding. The restraints of the stage naturally produce relaxation of mind and body in the green-room, but I have seldom had even my tastes offended, and the exceptional instances have been equally condemned by those who witnessed them. As a general rule, great courtesy and kindliness of disposition characterize the personal intercourse of those whose business it is to play their mimic parts for our amusement.

The actor is by force of circumstances a patient and enduring man, and by association and sympathy he is naturally liberal in his views, and generous in his dealings with others. To enable a man to act even creditably he must possess an intelligent appreciation of his author, and a more than general comprehension of the relations of social life. Hence it is that the cultivated and well-bred comedian is a very desirable acquaintance for the man of letters or the student of society.

In the selection of any associates discrimination is of course a necessity, and this is imperative in the case before us, for the stage has its lower as well as its upper strata of morality and intelligence. But by society at large the condition of the actor as a man *of value* in the community is immensely underrated, and the moral delinquencies of the stage prodigiously exaggerated. In my opinion the vicious element in the theatre is proportionably much less behind than before the curtain, and the moral influence of the stage (a subject frequently discussed) is as valuable to the audiences which collect there as is the church to the congregations which gather *there*. The pulpit preaches to professed Christians, while sinners—those who most need the examples of vice and virtue to be illustrated for their benefit—are seldom drawn to the house of worship. As a rule, the dramas which best succeed are those which in the most graphic style depict the fall of evil and the triumph of good. The paint and the dazzle, the mock jewelry and the mimic movements, have nothing of evil in them, since they are known to be deceptive, and but external appliances wherewith to illustrate the sentiment and the moral. Compared to olden days, the stage is free from looseness and profanity, and the audiences from proximity to barefaced vice. The taste for theatrical representations is inherent and permanent in all communities, and therefore he who denounces the stage, or keeps away from the theatre simply because it bears that title, is eminently absurd and wrong. The purification of the stage rests with the public, its supporters, and it can be made a temple worthy of honest and earnest support, if a mistaken sentiment shall not check its possible influence for good by denouncing it as an irreparable source of all that is evil.—*Harper's Magazine for December.*

—Charles Upham has in press a "History of Salem Witchcraft," in two volumes. It will be an elaborate historical treatise on the subject. Mr. Upham was formerly President of the Massachusetts State Senate.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

STEAM JOB PRINTING ROOMS,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,

9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital.........$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus.........944,543 15
Premiums.........1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t12

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 198 PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange

PHILADELPHIA 1 8 1 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 §

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§



OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,

1 1 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 25 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, November 26, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15, and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·54 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·28 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M.	& 11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M.	& 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12 40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·60

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

December 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

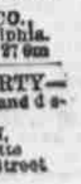
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.



HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address



KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 9§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME ADELAIDE RISTORI.—The great Italian tragedienne will appear this evening as "Phædra," in Racine's tragedy of that name. It is a work of classical beauty, but scarcely gives scope to the peculiar powers of Ristori. Rachel created a great impression in the part at the Walnut Street Theatre some years ago, but she was unwell at the time, and could have exceeded her success then, no doubt, had she been in health. Ristori to-night will have a critical audience, who will watch her closely in the *rôle*, and compare her effort with the great achievement of her former rival.

On Saturday night Ristori will repeat "Elizabeth," and on Monday, *Leah, the Forsaken*, will be produced.

ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.

The original tragedy of *Phædra* (*Phedre*, of Racine) was presented for the first time at the Theatre du Hotel, Burgundy, by the Royal Company, on Friday, January 1, 1677.

The plot, to a considerable extent, appertains to the old Greek mythological drama, interwoven with supposititious and historical incidents. "Theseus," King of Athens, has, by his first wife, a young and noble son called "Hippolytus," and by his second wife, "Phædra," also a son, who, however, does not appear among the *dramatis personæ*. "Theseus," long absent from his kingdom, and supposed to have given himself up to some new amours, is mourned as dead. In the meantime "Phædra" conceives an unholy passion for her son-in-law, "Hippolytus," which she seeks in vain to conceal, and in the endeavor to crush out which and appease the gods, she persecutes him with relentless cruelty. He, being unaware of "Phædra's" fatal passion, attributes her persecutions to her jealous enmity to "Aricia," an Athenian princess held in bondage at his father's court, with whom he is deeply enamored, and who returns his love. There is, however, a fatal bar to their union, owing to sanguinous blood between their ancestors. Doubly tortured, "Hippolytus" determines to leave the spot, in the vain hope of finding oblivion and discovering if his father still lives; before departing, however, he desires to see "Phædra." The latter, being torn with passion, desires death to appease her anguish, and on the appeal of her confidant "Œnone," confesses her determination to die, to conceal her shame and remorse. At this moment "Phædra" learns that the death of "Theseus" is a certainty, and the people are discussing whether she ("Phædra"), her son, or "Aricia," then little better than a slave at the court, shall be his ("Theseus'") successor. Prior to his departure, "Hippolytus," in an interview with "Aricia," confesses his love, and warns her of the dangers which surround her. "Phædra," in an interview with "Hippolytus," believing "Theseus" dead, reveals to him the reasons of her apparent hate, and confesses that he is the object of her adoration. Perceiving that he does not reciprocate her passion, she desires death at his hands, and on his refusal she snatches his sword from him, but is hurried despairingly away by "Œnone."

Intelligence arrives that "Theseus" has absolutely returned, and seeks her presence with "Hippolytus." Urged by "Œnon" and the jealous anger attendant on the confession of a rejected lover, she at once charges "Hippolytus" with the attempt to induce her to defile her marriage vows during the absence of "Theseus," and, as a proof of his perfidy, she exhibits his sword (a precious gift from his father), which was left in her hands.

"Theseus," torn by anguish, is confirmed in the apparent baseness of his son by "Œnone," and implores the vengeance of Neptune and the gods to consume him during the enterprise on which he is about to depart, after taunting him with his perfidy, believing that "Hippolytus" avowed love for "Aricia" is but a subterfuge to escape his father's anger. "Phædra's" anguish is increased by the knowledge gleaned from "Œnone" that "Hippolytus" really is enamored of "Aricia," and she goes mad with remorse at the knowledge that she has been the means of destroying "Hippolytus," and she comes to "Theseus" but to confess her crime, and die in his presence—the tragedy terminating with her death.

The strong points in this great work are the scenes between "Phædra" and "Hippolytus," those between her and "Œnone," her grand soliloquies, and the scenes with "Theseus."

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

The cast of *Phædra*, at the Academy this evening, is as follows:—

Phædra, Wife of Theseus.....Adelaide Ristori
Œnone Nurse and Confident of Phædra.....Antoinetta Cottin
Aricia, an Athenian Princess.....Luigia Gleoh
Ismena, Confident of Aricia.....Giulia Bovial
Panopa.....Virginia Casati
Theseus, King of Athens.....Giacomo Gelch
Hippolytus, Son of Theseus.....Giovanni Carboni
Theramenes, Governor to Hippolytus.....Cesare Ristori
The scene is laid in The ene.

RISTORI IN THE SOUTH.—M'me Ristori has consented to play two nights at Richmond, Va. It is *on dit* that Manager Grau has persuaded her to extend her engagement in this city.

CLASSICAL MUSIC.—Mr. Jarvis opened his new series of classical entertainments yesterday afternoon, at the Foyer of the Academy. This is the fifth winter since this young artist embarked in the laudable purpose of contributing his efforts towards the elevation of the musical taste of his native city, and he has every cause to feel abundantly rewarded. The growth in the appreciation of the works of the great masters of music has been steady and rapid, until these "classical matinees and soirees" have come to be recognized as among the most attractive entertainments offered to the citizens of Philadelphia. Yesterday afternoon a large audience was collected at the Foyer of the Academy, and enjoyed a delightful treat at the hands of Mr. Jarvis, whose grand "Stock" discoursed more than its usual eloquence. Mr. Jarvis was finely supported by Mr. Gaertner, who gave an exquisite violin solo by David, and Mr. Schmitz, who, since the death of the accomplished Ahrend, has scarcely a rival in this city as a violoncellist.

THE ORATORIO LAST NIGHT.—*Elijah*, one of the finest compositions of the great Mendelssohn—was produced at the Academy of Music last night in good style. The solo parts, executed by Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Simpson, Dr. Guilmette, and Miss McCaffrey, were rendered with taste and power, and were rapturously applauded by a large and fashionable audience. The choruses were admirably rendered by the Handel and Haydn Society, and the orchestra, under Schmitz, was all that could be desired.

The Handel and Haydn Society would have executed their choruses even better if the Academy management would have permitted an elevation of the rear of the stage, so that the choristers could have obtained a fair view of the leader.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following is the programme for to-morrow afternoon:—

Overture—"Stradella".....F. von Flotow
Adelaide (by request).....L. von Beethoven
Concert Waltz (first time).....A. Schloesser
Andante, from 11th Sinfonie.....J. Haydn
Overture—"Midsummer Night's Dream,"
Mendelssohn
Duet, from "Zampa" (first time).....F. Herold
Dueppler Fortification Storm Galop (first time),
F. Diethe

THE FRENCH OPERA TROUPE.—Isignet & Drivet have given up the management of the French Troupe, who recently delighted us at the Academy. The company is now mutually supporting. Stately Naddie, *petite* Laurentis, Chol, Anthelme, Wilhelm, and the rest are singing "on their own hook." Let us hope that this institution of French music and language can be sustained. There is danger, however, that the enterprise will now fail, as artists are notoriously unable to agree among themselves.

We clip the following, which is of interest to shipmasters, from the Liverpool (England) Journal of Commerce, of a recent date:

What are the American Consul's Powers?

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce.

Sir: Captain C. J. Bishop, master of the ship T. J. Southard, of Richmond, Maine, U. S., having gone to sea under protest of the American Consul at this port, I should feel obliged by your giving publicity to the following statement of the captain, which may be of use to those masters and merchants who do not understand the exact reading of the law, and what the law actually is in reference to the disrating of officers and seamen in American ships. As shipmasters at present understand the law of the United States, a master has power to disrate an officer or seaman after an absence of twenty-four hours without leave. For twenty-four hours' absence, without leave, an officer or seaman forfeits all wages due, and after forty-eight hours he forfeits all wages, goods and chattels. In some instances three days' pay is deducted for every day's absence, instead of the full penalty being imposed. The facts in connection with the T. J Southard are these:—When the ship arrived in Liverpool laden with deals, and was placed in a berth for discharge, the captain ordered the chief mate to see that the crew assisted in landing the cargo, and that the second mate superintended and assisted them. The second mate objected, and went on shore to the Consul, whereupon the Consul sent for the captain, who made a statement at his office. The Consul then ordered the log-book to be produced, and the book having been forwarded, nothing more transpired for a few days, and the second mate absented himself from the ship. The captain afterwards had occasion to go to the Consul's office, and the Consul then told him that he would have to pay three months' wages extra for the second mate on account of putting him to superintend and assist in the discharging of the cargo. After this the steward, who had also absented himself, applied for his discharge, although the articles stated that he and the second mate had shipped for a voyage from New York to a timber port in North America, thence to Liverpool and other foreign ports, and back to the United States. The captain told him that he could not give him more than one-third of his wages due up to the arrival in port, as that was the Consul's order, and the law of the United States provided that an officer or seaman could claim that amount, but did not state that the captain was liable to pay more. The captain, therefore, paid the advance of one-third, but the steward was not satisfied, and again went to the Consul, and the captain was called upon once more to appear. The Consul having heard the captain, held that he had acted rightly and legally, and sent the steward on board ship. In the meantime, however, the captain had employed another steward, owing to the desertion or absence of his first steward; but when the old steward came on board he set him to clean the brass work and paint, and to clean the cabin floors, which he considered part of a steward's duty, and which the steward had actually been in the habit of doing on the voyage from New York round to Liverpool. The captain further told the steward that he must go as a passenger, and the steward was not allowed to cook or to wait. The Consul held the ship's papers, and the ship was detained two days in consequence. During this time the steward went on shore, where he met the second mate, who advised him to go again to the Consul, as he would get three months' extra pay. He went to the Consul's office, and did not again return to the ship. The T. J. Southard then cleared at the custom-house, and the captain applied at the Consul's office for the ship's papers, but the Consul detained her register, crew list, and articles, and refused to deliver them up unless the captain paid £50 extra for the second mate and steward, which, of course, he refused to do, stating that he would not allow his owners to be robbed in any such manner, but that he would let the case go to the United States Supreme Courts. The vessel then had to go to sea without the second mate or steward, as the captain could not induce them to return on board, and the ship sailed under protest. The master of the T. J. Southard is naturally very much surprised at the action adopted by the Consul, and cannot understand that the articles made out by a notary in the United States are, according to the Consul's view, not worth the paper upon which they are written, and that the Consul is armed with supreme power to act contrary to the letter and spirit of all the acts of Congress relating to the mercantile marine which have guided masters of ships for years past. The master also complains of very great irregularity in the conduct of business at the American Consular office at Liverpool, which causes great annoyance and throws immense difficulties in the way of shipmasters. Surely, sir, these are matters which demand some investigation, or some explanation, from the American Consul and Vice-consul at this port.

Yours, &c., AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,

REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHADES.

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18§

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OF

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

Children's Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. (9 17 tf 12 31rp

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels, in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths, at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,

N. s. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

95

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—What better CHRISTMAS PRESENT than a share of this stock? Price only $10. Life membership, $40. 12 11 12trp

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

DAILY RECEIVING

NEW GOODS, SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FANS! FANS!

Just opened, 1000 Paris Silk Fans, of our own importation, very cheap, less than importers' prices.

Several lots of Toilet Sets, Fancy Boxes, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Ash Stands, Match Safes, Cigar Stands, Purses, Ladies' Companions, etc.

JUST OPENED,

500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, of the celebrated make of Bertrand Milcent, France.

Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves and Hosiery, etc. etc.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants.

Domestic Goods at the very lowest market Prices. Muslins, Canton Flannels, Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N B.—Will open in a few days Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Buffalo Dressing Combs, and Hair Brushes, of our own importation. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.

Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

Flannels from 31 cents up.

Best American Prints, 18½ cents.

12-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $11.

13-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $12.

Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, and $1 65.

Ladies' Balmorals, $1 37½, $1 75, $1 95, and $2 00.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1 00, $1·25, $1 50, etc.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1·57½, $1 50, etc.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

100 dozen below importer's prices.

Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.

Boys' and Misses' Gloves.

Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.

Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs, 37½ cents worth 50 cents.

Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.

Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc etc.

GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

FARIES & WARNER,

9 28§ No 229 North NINTH Street, above Race

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

11 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. (10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

628 HOOP SKIRTS, LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT. 628

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salerooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street,

12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double bed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per pair; better for $4 per pair; better for $4 50 per pair; extra large size for $5 per pair; extra heavy and superior for $6 per pair; largest 12-4 for $7 per pair; extra for $8 per pair.

This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mill. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

AND

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15§p

KITCHEN & CO.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW STORE,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

WATCHES. JEWELRY.

Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.

FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.

N. RULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

CHRISTMAS!

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 9 15

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SMITH & DREER,

S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.

A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp

THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

REMOVAL.

ISAAC DIXON,

WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO

No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and careful selected stock of fine watches, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31ec 2

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

Solid Silver-Ware.

8 1§

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 9§

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

Have now ready for sale the most

COMPLETE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

Which they have ever offered, comprising every thing usually found in a

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

AT THE

LOWEST CASH RATES.

10 5 fmw 12 25]

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

SILVERSMITHS

AND

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.

PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,

Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

PRESENTS.

PARIS GOODS.

Fine Mantel Clocks,
Fine Travelling Clocks,
Comic Bronzes, Match Safes,
Inkstands, Alarms,
Parian Statuary, Etc. Etc.,

Together with an assortment of

Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street,

12 13 6trp BELOW FOURTH.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

The following Property will be sold at A PUBLIC AUCTION, TO BE HELD AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.

24 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.

240 barrels damaged Powder.

Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia—

104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—

A Fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—

112,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.

12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.

680,000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.

6000 pounds Copper Scrap.

190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.

140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.

60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,

And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of

Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather),
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows

The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS.

Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,

Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord,

11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Maryland, December 10, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore (Furdy's Wharf, south side of Basin), on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.,

The splendid side-wheel steamer

"CITY OF ALBANY,"

rebuilt in 1864, of —— tons length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder, 40 inches, and 12 feet stroke.

Also, the steam tug

"ISLANDER,"

of —— tons; length, 58 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; and 17-inch cylinder.

Both vessels of light draught, hulls sound and strong, and engines and boilers in good condition.

A small quantity of Quartermaster's property, consisting of 11 anchors and 22 095 pounds of chain cable, will be disposed of at the same time and place to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds on the day of sale.

Inquiries respecting the same may be addressed to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers, Messrs ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,

Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,

12 14 5t Depot Quartermaster.

NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

11 7rp§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THE REBELLION IN IRELAND.

INCREASE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA FRIENDS AGAIN.

THE POPE DETERMINES NOT TO LEAVE ROME.

TO-DAY'S COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the New York Associated Press.

THE FENIANS.

The Rebellion to be Crushed by the Civil Authorities.

LONDON, December 14—Noon.—The *Times* of this morning, editorially, takes a hopeful view of the troubles in Ireland, and thinks there will be no serious difficulty in quelling the Fenian rebellion with the civil force alone.

FRANCE

The Reorganization of the Army—Its Effect, Etc.

PARIS, December 14.—Under the new organization the French army, with the usual reserves, will foot up about 1,250,000 men. It is expected that such a mighty standing army in times of peace will have no good effect. There is much misgiving in regard to the project among thoughtful people in this city.

PRUSSIA.

Diplomatic Relations to be Opened with Austria.

BERLIN, December 14.—The Government of Prussia is about to send envoys to Vienna. Now that peace has come, there is a determination on the part of both Austria and Prussia to renew their commercial relations. Negotiations to that end will be immediately opened by the envoys.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Pope will Not Leave Rome.

ROME, December 14.—The anticipated troubles in this city, consequent on the withdrawal of the French troops, have not occurred. The city is tranquil. The idea that the Pope has an intention of leaving the Holy City is universally abandoned.

Movements of Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, December 14—Noon.—The American ship *Clara Wheeler*, Captain Wilmarth, from New York, arrived here to-day.

Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL, December 14—Noon.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week 10,000 bales, the market having been very active, and prices fluctuating. Sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. The market is steady at yesterday's prices.

LONDON, December 14—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 88½. Erie Railroad, 47½; Illinois Central, 77½; U. S. Five-twenties, 71

The Nebraska Bill.

By the United States Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The overwhelming vote in the Senate to-day, to take up the reported Nebraska bill, settles the question in favor of the admission of Nebraska as a State at an early day.

Passage of the Negro Suffrage Bill in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The House has taken up the Senate bill giving negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, and passed it without discussion under the previous question, by a strict party vote.

The Test Oath.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The Supreme Court has overruled the motion of Sherwood, Hamilton, and others, of Texas, to reargue the test oath question.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nettingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,

Embroidered Muslin Curtains,

Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and

Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfn 6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ww22t